SATURDAY NIGHT

CANADA'S SEVEN GREATEST PREACHERS

See Page 10

AUG. 21, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 4

PARA-RESCUE TRAINING: *RCAF nurses kit the silk.*

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Treason Is Getting Very Vague — *B. K. Sandwell*

Can We Have More Trade with France? — *Michael Barkway*

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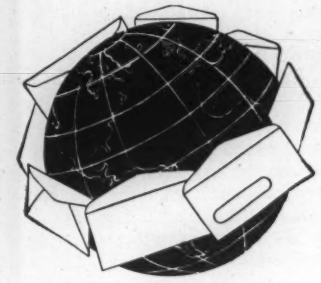

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66 No. 46 Whole No. 3042

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: These two RCAF nursing sisters—Pilot Officer **Marion Macdonald** of Vancouver and Flying Officer **Anna Louise Peden** of Victoria—are learning all about para-rescue training. The rugged course they started last month at Edmonton, the RCAF's third since the end of the war, is the first to have included women. After graduation the nurses hope to be part of a medical jumping team — parachuting into isolated areas, subsisting in mountainous or wooded terrain, and giving medical assistance to those in need.— *Photo, Department of National Defence.*

Looking Ahead: Tobacco growing has some odd twists as a branch of agriculture. But one of the pleasantest for growers in Southern Ontario's Norfolk County is its handsome profits. As a smoker or non-smoker you'll want to know the story, appearing next week, of the $30 million that yearly goes up in smoke.

■ Election in England this fall? Some experts closely eyeing Mr. Attlee say Yes. Michael Barkway reports from London on what Attlee might do.

■ Canadian author Frances Shelley Wees, back from a trip to Newfoundland, gives fresh facts about the newest province.

■ The Australians *(see Page 8 this issue)* have had Communist headaches in their labor too. A Business Front story assesses Prime Minister Menzies' proposed cure: to shut down the Communist Party.

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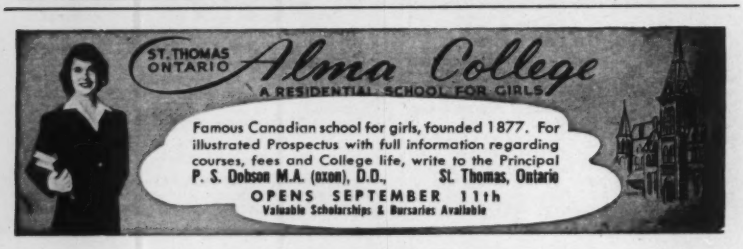
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OTTAWA VIEW

PEARSON ON PEACE

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS Minister **Lester Pearson's** five weeks in Europe satisfied him that the collective security measures now being followed by the Western nations are producing results. He found a lot more confidence there on this visit than on his previous one. The currently smiling bear has little to do with this development, however, either in Canada or Europe.

There wasn't much excitement here, for instance, over USSR President Nikolai Shvernik's repetition of the Soviet proposal for a five-power peace pact. This was not because of a doubt of the Russian desire to start high level negotiations of some outstanding issues, nor of their desire to get signatures on a peace pact. It's rather because the West has adopted a realistic attitude toward these things. Pearson's comment, "You can't bring peace by signing a pact," sums it up. (The Kellogg-Briand Pact went all the way and outlawed war, but one started in 1939 all the same.)

If the Soviet President had addressed his proposals to Canada instead of to the U.S., he wouldn't have got any further with them. At the same time, it's unlikely they would have been turned down so abruptly. Commenting on the Soviet President's suggestion, Pearson said, "We can't rebuff their advances, but we have got to be pretty careful in our examination of them."

CD DEVELOPMENT

CANADIAN and U.S. Civil Defence chiefs seem satisfied with the progress being made toward coordinating CD arrangements between the two countries and among the states and provinces. Last week officials from the two countries met for the second time in three months and ironed out some of the major wrinkles in the over-all program. The communications system that will flash the word from early warning centres to threatened communities will work on a continental, not a national basis. It will involve expansion of existing facilities until there is a network with early warning as its exclusive job. There will also be a stand-by network that can take over if sabotage cripples the main one.

Border restrictions would probably disappear anyway in the event of an attack, but, for the record, agreement was reached whereby the border could be "wiped out" for purposes of civil defence if the need arose.

Equipment standardization is causing the Civil Defence people less trouble than it's causing the military. The basic CD weapon, fire fighting equipment, will be standardized enough to make it possible for adjoining municipalities to pool their equipment. The Federal Government is providing the provinces with $900,000 for this purpose. It will mean some big changes in some areas: in Ontario alone more than 100 different types are in use.

STANDARDIZING

ALTHOUGH it's likely to be quite a while before the question of standard rifle and ammunition sizes is finally settled, some progress is being made in this direction with other equipment. Each step this way is important to Canadian industry. The big gun program at Sorel Industries Ltd. is the result of RCN and U.S. Navy agreement on a standard type for this weapon. Canadair's order for the jet training aircraft, the T-33, is another case in point.

More recently, the Canadian anti-tank shell, the "Sabot," has been accepted by both forces, and the prospects are good for vehicles for Arctic travel, platoon wireless sets ("Walkie-Talkies"), and flame throwers.

It's also noted that the U.S. Army rank, private first class, has found its way into the Canadian army. In both countries he wears one stripe, but in Canada he has been called a lance-corporal, and, whatever the records may say, that's what he's still called by his comrades or his pals (not his buddies). That one hasn't "taken."

FORCES BUILD-UP

MANPOWER supply isn't expected to present any obstacle to the operation of the rotation plan for the Canadian forces in Korea. At his press conference last week, Defence Minister **Brooke Claxton** left no doubt he is satisfied with the rate at which the forces are growing: over 82,000 men in the three services now, compared with about 47,000 a year ago. Of the Army's 44,350, there are 27,500 "fighting effectives"— 20,000 of them in field units, 7,500 ready in replacement centres for posting.

The Defence Minister is also satisfied with the method used to recruit for the 27th Brigade, scheduled to go to Europe after Parliament approves the move. The 42 reserve units, through which recruiting for the 27th is being done, have had about 19,000 "serious" applications; about 5,500 have been rejected, about 3,000 yet to be processed.

If there's a continuing need for men, and the Minister thinks there will be, recruiting will continue to be done through the reserve units. Eventually all of them will have been given a quota. The system gets the men, apparently, and besides, will provide the reserves with a strong backing of active service veterans when they leave the active units.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Research for Semi-Arid Land

by Wilfrid Eggleston

WHILE I was in Alberta this summer, I visited the experimental range station a few miles south-east of Manyberries. This is not like the Suffield station, engaged in defence research, but studies dry land problems. It was established in 1927, in time to experience the worst drought cycle in the history of the west, culminating in 1936-37. Scientists are characteristically modest, and cautious about publishing their findings. It can be said for them that in 24 years they have answered many of the questions which were in the minds of the founders of the station.

The prairie provinces, unlike some U.S. states to the direct south, contain no stretches of true desert country. There is, however, an area estimated at about eight million acres which may be classified as semi-arid, and unsuitable for production of annual crops. This may be regarded as the core of Palliser's famous triangle, and the Manyberries station is located near the centre of this core.

The average rainfall at the Manyberries station is under eight inches, and the average snowfall about 34 inches. Much of the latter is lost by evaporation in Chinook winds. Annual evaporation from a free water surface is the highest on the prairies, averaging about 36 inches a year. This is due to high summer temperatures and hot dry winds. Not to be technical, the index of effective moisture shows this to be the driest area in the prairie provinces.

Pathetic Farmsteads

The basic problem then is, what use can be made of these eight million acres? A large part of the region was ill-advisedly thrown open to homesteaders in 1908-09. Most of them took a bad beating and in the end abandoned their pathetic farmsteads: a few adapted themselves to conditions by locating near the few water sources, picking up large acreages for a song, and operating a blend of small-scale ranching and cereal production which with reserves and over a reasonable period offers a fair living.

(My examination of the Manyberries station was colored by personal recollections. My parents were among the settlers who homesteaded in the Manyberries region, and after 15 years abandoned their holding. And I met, on my way to Manyberries, the farmer who had succeeded where they had failed, by picking up, along with many others, our family homestead to build up a considerable "ranch".)

A key discovery by the Manyberries station was the unit size needed for survival in that country. The idea of a 160 acre homestead turns out to have been absurd, based on entirely different conditions in more humid country. Over a long period, between 30 and 40 acres of pasture is needed to support a single range animal, such as a Hereford steer. I would think that the minimum holding for any farmer or farmer-rancher in that region would be four to eight quarter sections. A rancher who wishes to run a thousand cattle needs 40,000 acres. This is the equivalent of 250 homesteads.

No Desert

This dry belt is not desert, as I have stressed. The soil is, on the whole, fertile, and in cool, wetter years is capable of raising an occasional "bumper" harvest of wheat —up to 50 bushels to the acre. The limiting factor is persistent lack of moisture. Even ranching cannot be conducted without adequate water supplies; and this is the critical problem. But light as the annual rainfall and snowfall is, there are extremely few years without some annual run-off. Though springs are very scarce, and wells are often hard to locate and expensive to dig, there is very little of that country without dry water-courses which can be dammed to provide supplementary water supplies.

The Manyberries station itself is an impressive proof of this. When the founders located there, the whole station (it now runs to 31 thousand acres) had on it only one spring, capable of supplying, at best, 100 head of cattle. They located a "draw" or dry water-course, threw up three dams, and trapped sufficient water not only for livestock but for the irrigation of garden, trees, and two or three fields in which to grow alfalfa, clover and other forage.

Three Years' Water

Trees planted in 1931 and subsequently, now rise over fifty feet high, growing out of what was the baldest of dry prairie. Flowers, fruits, vegetables, lawn, and shelterbelts show what is possible. In other parts of the range they have provided dug-outs and dams, and dug wells, so that no part of the station is an inconvenient distance from water. One extremely dry period tested the water supply severely. The lesson learned is that not just one year's water supply, but two or three must be entrapped if the rancher is to be safe. Every dry-land operator in the west would find instruction and inspiration there.

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LETTERS

Paging Sherlock Holmes!

THE SOCIETY of Canadian Baskervilles, a branch of the Baker Street Irregulars of New York, is anxious to know of any local groups in Canada formed for the study of the works of the Great Master, Sherlock Holmes.

So far we know of only one, The Society of Ontario Squires in Toronto. If there are any others in Canada, they would be conferring a great favor if they would be so good as to make themselves known to me.

Lennoxville, Que. H. MICHELL

Honorary Degrees

AMONG many SN features of which I have heartily approved, has been your steady campaign for the preservation of an uncorrupted language. The memorable "flout-flaunt" question and your editorial note on the title "Reverend," immediately sprang to mind.

Accordingly, I feel impelled to call your attention to a pernicious and increasing tendency on the part of press and radio to misuse another common title: the prefixing of "Doctor" to the names of holders of *honorary* university degrees.

As you are doubtless aware, this custom is peculiar to North America and of fairly recent origin at that. . .

I hasten to add that I am completely in favor of the principle of "honorary degrees"; I object merely to the subsequent use of the title.

London, Ont. J. H. BLACKWELL

When at Sea

I ENJOYED your review of "The Caine Mutiny" but where did you get the erroneous idea "the dreary life aboard a man-of-war?" Nothing could be further from the truth and you shouldn't bandy such careless thoughts about. We're at sea now on an amphibious exercise and it is not dreary.

CAPT. PAULL MITCHELL, USN
Norfolk, Va., USA.

The Lucky Man?

THAT was a human report on Princess Margaret Rose that Alison Barnes wrote . . . But what we want to know is still "Who's she going to marry?"

Halifax, NS. MARGARET LAUDER

Interprovincial Swimmer

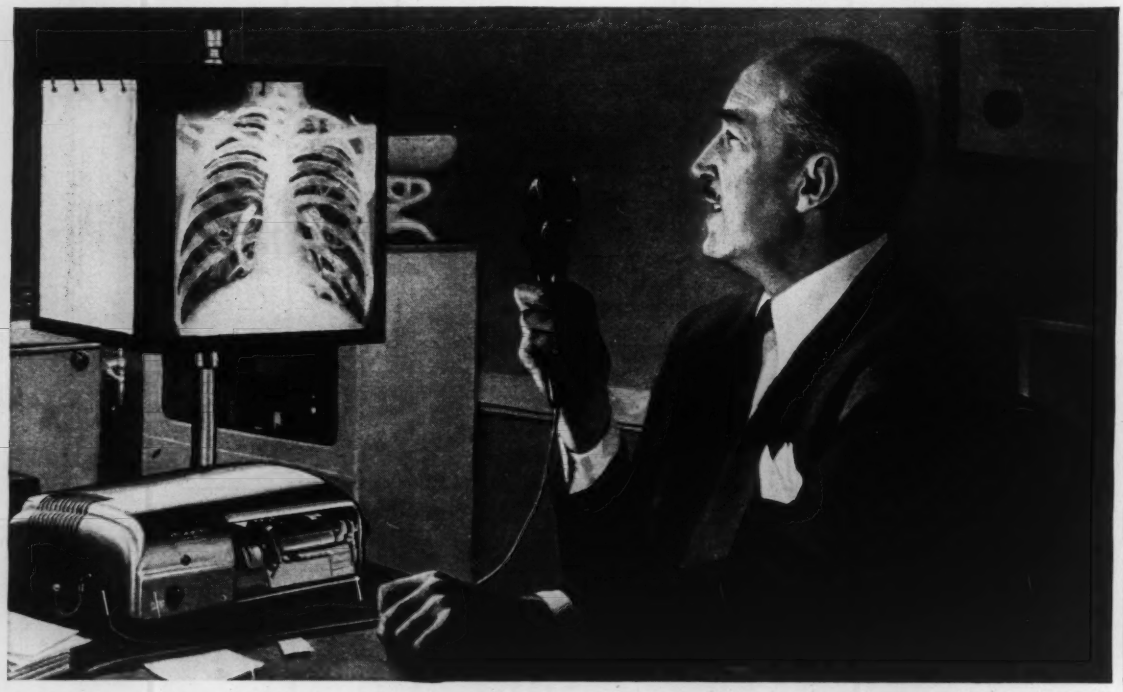
RE YOUR article "Prince Edward Island: Channel Swim", the last paragraph reads:

"She believes her feat on Sunday makes her Canada's only interprovincial swimmer".

While I would congratulate Miss Henry on her swim across the Northumberland Strait, I would also disillusion her on her idea that she is Canada's only "interprovincial swimmer".

The Town of Temiskaming is situated on the Ottawa River, which forms a boundary between Quebec and Ontario. The river here is possibly half a mile wide. Hundreds of youngsters have slipped in the river in Quebec and landed in Ontario a few minutes later and swum back again. I've done it myself more than once. One time I timed a friend, a very good swimmer, and it took her seven minutes.

Temiskaming, Que. HAZEL G. MORSE



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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Major H. (Hec) Stewart, 45, of Cumberland, BC, is the new Director of Public Relations for the Canadian Army. He succeeds **Col. J. K. Mahony** who is joining the staff of the Western Ontario Area Command in London.

Lt.-Col. J. S. Manuel has been appointed to the post of Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General for Eastern Command at Halifax Headquarters. He succeeds **Lt.-Col. H. A. Phillips** who has been named to command a unit of the 27th Infantry Brigade *(see P. 28).*

DEATHS

Robert F. Thompson, OBE, 62, Director of Vocational Training in the Department of Labor; suddenly at his summer home on Georgian Bay, Ont.

Paul Fleetford Sise, 71, leading Montreal businessman; in Montreal after a short illness.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 46 August 21, 1951

Too Many Brides

WE CONGRATULATE the editors of *The Vancouver Province* on doing what editors all over Canada would like to do if they had the courage. From now on there will be no engagement pictures and no wedding pictures in *The Province*. Undoubtedly, an exception will be made for the marriage, when it comes, of Princess Margaret, and for other weddings, which, in the language of the newsroom, are newspage, rather than women's page.

Wedding pictures would be the joy of women's editors if only they could take them or leave them alone. But no paper can run all the brides' pictures that come in, and proud parents do not take kindly to a daughter being left out. Consequently, pictures of brides swamp women's pages for at least three months of the year.

One Ontario page had 500 brides' photographs still to appear when June ended this year, and a women's editor remarked sadly that she had got so far behind on her weddings that in two cases the birth notices got in first.

SATURDAY NIGHT solved this problem 15 years ago by dropping weddings and social news from its pages. *The Vancouver Province* has taken the sensible solution and it will be interesting to see how soon other dailies follow the example.

"Best Wine Merchant"

A WRITER on wine in the London *Sunday Times* recommends those who wish to buy wine "to put themselves under the guidance of the best merchant in the neighborhood". We believe this to be very sound advice, and we are communicating with the appropriate authorities at Queen's Park with a view to learning which expert, in which of the LCBO establishments in our city, qualifies for this description; but we haven't much hope that "the best merchant" of wines in the neighborhood will turn out to be a very good merchant.

That is one of the things that the Prohibition era in Canada did; it destroyed the wine merchant and obliterated his function, replacing them with a government clerk (who according to some should be a member of a trade union and according to others should not) and a system in which a bottle of wine is simply a commodity on a shelf with a list number and a price tag. It is only very recently that the citizens of Ontario became able to have wine served with their meals in restaurants, and we still think that there might be a chance for some such restaurant to distinguish itself above its competitors by employing a wine expert to advise consumers as to suitable beverages and their conditioning and serving. (It would not of course be permitted to make known the fact that it was doing so by means of advertising!)

Most of the provinces of Canada have done all that they can to abolish from the minds of the citizenry the idea that drinking wine is a civilized and civilizing practice, and to replace it with the idea that people drink wine merely to get drunk. We find it a little saddening to reflect that in Great Britain, which is still a reasonably civilized country, people can even now place themselves under the guidance of a genuine wine merchant—whose function is not unlike that of a picture dealer, or a bookseller of the old-fashioned kind—while all we can do is consult the lists posted up in a "dispensary" and hope for the best.

Saw Log Policy

ONTARIO'S Department of Lands and Forests has directed pulpwood producers to save the larger logs for timber thus ending an old and angry controversy. This should mean a definite stepping up of lumber production and a welcome increase in the cash return from the vast crown forest areas which private companies hold in trust.

The new saw log policy is an indication of more progressive thinking in forest operation by

PASSING SHOW

THE US government is worrying about 11,000 desks for which it has no use. Why worry? The supply of civil servants to sit at them will catch up in a month.

The zoo keeper of Vancouver has been let out, but so far the animals haven't.

The *Ottawa Journal* has discovered a Toronto woman who writes a letter about the national capital and spells it, "not once but fifty times, OTTOWA". Oh well, she probably pronounces Toronto Tuhronta.

The *Halifax Chronicle-Herald* wants a five-dollar bill that will look less like a one. What we want is a five-dollar bill that has purchasing power less like a one.

In Great Britain 80 square miles of farmland are converted to urban development every year, according to the National Farmers' Union. But much of it will go to house civil servants who will teach farmers how to use what is left.

It begins to look as if the Institute of Pacific Relations at one time went a little too far in the interests of pacific relations—with Russia.

There is some doubt whether the government of South Korea could be Rhee-elected.

Discovery by the Chinese Communists that the Church of England in China has been "an instrument of aggression" gives us an idea. What about the Communist Church of Russia in Canada?

Race discrimination in Ontario is now between those who know what horse is going to win and those who don't.

We are beginning to suspect that what we have had with Germany for the last six years, until last week's proclamation, was an Undeclared Peace.

In the event of an atom bomb attack our own intention is to crawl under an Ottawa booklet on atom bomb attacks.

Lucy says she wonders when the butchers will catch on and start selling steak by the ounce.

"COULD YOU SHOW ME SOMETHING IN RED CARPETS?"

Hon. Harold Scott's department. The gradual conversion of the tree cutting operation from the old slash-happy days to the present goal of perpetual yield is the most important development in modern forest management. The map is still a constant reminder that so much of Canada relies entirely on forest production, and if this country is to support the population to solve so many other problems, there is no single issue more important than the proper use of our forest resources.

It is unfortunate that for so many years Crown Lands offered such an easy opportunity for governments to help their friends. Now that practical management demands cutting on a basis that nature each year replaces the amount of wood harvested, government and industry must work together to ensure not only a perpetual supply of wood, but a perpetual supply for *all types* of industry using wood products.

Not Enough Butter

IT IS strange that the Canadian dairy industry, which so strenuously objects to the toleration of any substitute for butter, is so far from being able to provide Canada with all the butter that it wants this coming winter (even with a substantial amount of substitutes added to the supply) that the Government finds itself compelled to go into the importing business in order to ensure sufficiency, and expresses fears that the price may go to unprecedented levels.

Two factors are advanced as among the chief reasons for butter shortage. One of them is the high price of meat, leading to slaughtering of cows. The other is the high price of farm labor, leading to curtailment of dairy operations. Both factors stem directly from the extreme prosperity of urban labor, which is consuming more meat, trying to get more butter even at higher prices, and attracting more workers from the rural areas, than in any previous period.

It is eminently desirable that urban labor should be prosperous, but its prosperity is bound to have some results which in the long run will make it less delightful. General high wages and plentiful butter are incompatible. Their temporary coincidence is due to the slowness of the inflation process, which allows farm produce to lag behind the rise in the price of everything else. People who are getting 44-hour pay for a 40-hour week cannot expect to get 19-cent milk for much less than 21 cents.

Squeezing British Industry

CANADA'S old and valued friend, Sir Shuldham Redfern, now living once more in England, does not like the British Chancellor's reference to the "psychological consequences" of dividend increases as justifying his prohibition of any increase over the rates paid during the past two years. The prohibition is a shocking and economically unjustifiable step, especially in view of the fact that British wages rose by 157 per cent between 1938 and 1950 while British dividends rose by only 61 per cent; but we do not think that Sir Shuldham is right in ascribing the Chancellor's action merely to the desire for votes in the next election. It is due, we believe, to a much more important consideration—the imperative necessity of keeping down the demand for more wages. British industry cannot stand any further increases in wages, yet the British Government feels that it cannot stop such increases unless it at the same time stops any increase in the distribution of profits to the owners of British industry. Such is the power of the trade unions when they are no longer restrained by a currency of fixed value and the operation of the ordinary laws of supply and demand.

SELECTIVE *cutting ordered—Hon. Harold Scott*

Yet the ultimate effect of the temporizing policy which the Chancellor has adopted may well be as serious as the increased wages which it is designed to prevent. It has long been becoming more and more difficult to procure capital for the maintenance and expansion of all those industries in Britain which are in any measure dependent upon a competitive market, and especially an export market, for the sale of their products, because the prospect of a continuous rise in labor costs has made success in such a market very doubtful. When to this is added the prohibition of dividend increases—which incidentally penalizes the companies which most loyally adhered to the Government's request for voluntarily limitation two years ago—the outlook for the raising of new capital for industrial purposes in Britain becomes bleak indeed. Sir Shuldham puts the case in dramatic form in his letter to the *Montreal Star:*

"My son wants me to spend £300 on buying an 8-h.p. motor car which in 1937 cost £150. I might as well. What about this letter on my table asking me to take shares in a most reputable firm of motor car manufacturers so that an extension to the factory can be built and output increased? Waste-paper basket."

British Socialists claim that the low productivity of British industry is due to the extent to which the owners of factories drew out their profits during the last few years instead of plowing them back into maintenance and expansion. Is it surprising if they did so, and were they perhaps not justified?

Honor and the Ninety

IN ALL the mass of comment on the dismissal of 90 cadets from West Point for violation of the honor system, we have noticed neither in Canada nor in the United States any particular expression of surprise or of lively disapproval caused by the prevalence of what would at one time have been regarded as a shocking form of dishonesty. The surprise, and to a large extent the disapproval, have been reserved for the West Point authorities, who actually took the honor system seriously and undertook to enforce it at the price of ruining the Army football team.

The idea has become widely accepted that practically anything is permissible if it contributes to the winning of a game by "dear old Siwash", and that educational authorities who do not subscribe to this idea are behind the times, living in an ivory tower, misguided and idealistic relics of the Victorian era. It is possible that the courage shown by the West Point authorities—who in matters of honor should certainly be the leaders in American education—may have put a check to the spread of this idea and started a return to older and better concepts. If so, the tragedy of the ninety will not have been wholly wasted.

Mr. St. Laurent's Uprising

WHETHER or not there is any major difference in meaning between the two words, Prime Minister St. Laurent's insistence that *uprising* rather than *rebellion* properly describes the Riel troubles of 1885 is a commendable move to soften the bitterness that has lingered so long after that unfortunate affair.

By whatever name you call it, the bloodshed in Saskatchewan was entirely unnecessary and historians now generally agree that the bungling and criminal delay of the Federal Government was fundamentally to blame. The uprising itself was not nearly as serious as the damage done to French-English relations in the violent reaction which followed the Government's decision to execute Riel. The hanging of Riel split Ontario and Quebec as they had never been split before and sharply set back the task of blending a bilingual country into a harmonious nation.

Out of the uprising came one good thing. The service rendered by the CPR in rushing troops to Saskatchewan was so conspicuous that the Opposition eased its attacks, the Government came through with needed finance and the railway was able to continue construction. Van Horne, then CPR president, suggested that the railway should build a monument to Riel.

If at this late date the use of the softer word *uprising* is of any value, it will certainly do no harm, even to the surviving veterans of 1885, to drop the word *rebellion*.

Royalty and Populace

CERTAINLY it is desirable that the Princess and her consort should be seen by as many loyal Canadians as possible during their brief tour of this country. Royalty loses half its function if it loses touch with the masses of the people to whom it is royal. But we hope that these loyal Canadians will bear in mind that the obligation is not entirely on one side. If it is the duty of the royal family to make themselves visible, it is also the duty of those who come to see them, to make their loyalty plain and their enthusiasm manifest.

These young persons are not moving-picture stars, whom we can repay for their public appearances by buying admission tickets to their shows. They are not politicians, whom we can elect to office or relegate to obscurity. They are very hard-working members of a family whose tasks and honors come to it by descent and thus can neither be neglected nor evaded except at great sacrifice and with great personal diminution of stature.

We do not therefore fulfil our obligations to them by merely standing on the sidewalk as they go by or merely sitting in our seats at their public functions. We owe it to them to make them some return for their visit to our town or district. We hope that the various authorities who have charge of their program will bear this in mind, and will see to it that local itineraries are so arranged that

a good turn-out of the citizens can be expected wherever they go, and that the conditions will be favorable to a demonstration of affection and enthusiasm. Long processional routes are undesirable unless there is a reliable prospect of a solid crowd lining them from beginning to end; half-a-dozen people to a block do not constitute a crowd and cannot indulge in expressions of enthusiasm. Aldermen should be restrained from insisting that every ward in the city be visited by the royal pair. The reading of addresses of welcome is much less important, and much less pleasurable to the visitors, than the sight of excited groups of children and parents, especially if both children and parents show some sign of knowing what is going on and differentiating it from circus day, St. Patrick's Day and the "Glorious Twelfth".

"Every Act . . Is Repealed"

THE kind of thing that happens when any legislative body gets tired of its work and hands over large portions of it to officials with authority to legislate in its name is nicely exemplified by a recent act, scheme, order, fiat or ukase—we don't know exactly what to call it—of the Minister of Education of Great Britain, enacted, devised, issued or promulgated under the authority conferred upon him by Section 86 of the Education Act, 1944, as amended by the Education Act, 1946.

Clause 1 of this scheme or order defines its scope, by stating that it applies to certain foundation schools of the diocese of Worcester. Clause 2 reads:

"Every Act of Parliament, Letters Patent, Statute, Deed, instrument or trust affecting the Foundations is hereby repealed and the provisions of this Scheme are substituted therefor."

The courts of law are thrown out with the same nonchalance as the statutes, deeds and instruments. Clause 11 says: "Any question as to the construction of this Scheme or as to the regularity or validity of any acts done or about to be done under this Scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Minister of Education upon such application made to him for the purpose as he thinks sufficient." We do not think that under this legislation by delegation the Minister will have to bother about "natural justice" in the slightest degree.

Are we right in thinking that we detect a certain similarity between the position of a Minister of Education under a Labor Government and that of a Commissar of Education under Marshal Stalin?

Sonnet from Stratford

"Rumania is to get proletarian translations of Shakespeare and other world classics, Bucharest radio has announced, because pre-war translations are 'distorted' and 'have a capitalistic, landlordship slant.' "—*Punch.*

WHEN in the chronicle of tabloid prose
I read Rumania's going to paraphrase
The world's best books, including, I suppose,
My Sonnets, Early Poems and my Plays;

When critics, with their principles imported
Directly from the Kremlin, rave and rant
On literature, and call my stuff "distorted,"
With definite signs of "capitalistic slant";

Then I suppose I ought to fume and fret—
Rain maledictions on the head of Joe
And his advisers in the Soviet
For daring to revise my Folio;

Reading such items in the daily press
I must admit that I could not care less.

J. E. P.

Treason Is Getting Very Vague

by B. K. Sandwell

CANADIANS who are anxious to avoid committing the crime of treason should make themselves acquainted with an entirely new and untried definition of that crime which now appears in the Canadian Criminal Code but has not attracted much attention from anybody except lawyers and Communists. The lawyers are interested in it as a potential source of legal argument. The Communists are interested in it as a possible means of bringing Communistic activities, in certain circumstances, within the definition of treason.

—Nakash

B. K. SANDWELL

The amendment to the Code repeals the subsection which defined one form of treason as "assisting any public enemy at war with His Majesty in such war by any means whatsoever" and replaces that definition with the words: "Assisting, while in or out of Canada, any enemy at war with Canada, or any armed forces against whom Canadian forces are engaged in hostilities whether or not a state of war exists between Canada and the country whose forces they are." It will be noted that His Majesty has disappeared from the statute, and is replaced by "Canada." The main purpose of this is to get rid of the obsolete assumption that the King is always at war in all of his territories when he is at war in the United Kingdom, which is no longer the case. Those of us who like old phraseology might suggest that His Majesty could have been left in the statute by making it speak of enemies "at war with His Majesty in the right of Canada" or something like that. The new phraseology has what some people may regard as the advantage that it need not be changed if Canada becomes a Republic; but there are lots of other places in the new amendments in which the King is still in evidence, so perhaps the omission here is not serious.

Hostilities Without War

The vital change is that which recognizes the possibility of a state of hostilities without a state of war. This is mainly the result of Canada's membership in the United Nations, as a result of which Canadian forces are now fighting in Korea but without any state of war and without any declared "public enemy at war with His Majesty."

That some such extension of the law was necessary may be admitted, but the vagueness of this definition, compared with the rigid legal exactitude of the old one, makes some lawyers uneasy. The old law made it perfectly clear whom the Canadian citizen was forbidden to assist; it was only the public enemy at war with His Majesty. The state of being at war with His Majesty is one concerning which the law is reasonably definite. The public enemy must be a government, or perhaps in some instances a pretended government, such as a rebellious colony or dependency, and His Majesty must have performed some specific act to constitute it an enemy.

How different is the present proposition! The enemy is not a government in a state of war, but "any armed forces against whom Canadian forces are engaged," no matter how they became engaged. The loyal citizen, whether in or out of Canada, must not assist those forces or he is guilty of treason. The situation is full of interesting possibilities. We are not at all sure what armed forces our Canadian forces are opposing in Korea. There may be Chinese forces among them, there may be Russian, there may be Polish. The fact that the Chinese, Russian and Polish governments have said nothing to us, and we have said nothing to them, about a state of war has nothing to do with it.

If there are Chinese forces opposing us, it is possible that the owners of the Ming Sung steamships may be affording them some indirect assistance. But the statute says nothing about directness or indirectness; it simply says "assisting." Are the owners and agents of the Ming Sung steamships committing treason? How do we find out? How do they find out?

In the old law, where the test was "at war," there was no difficulty about finding out. His Majesty not only told us whom we might not assist, but took all sorts of precautions to help us in not assisting. Where there is no state of war, but merely some vague "armed forces" operating against our armed forces, the thing is much more troublesome. You can't declare an embargo against vague armed forces, whose only description is that they are fighting against some armed forces of our own.

When Are Hostilities?

The laws of war have been developed out of centuries of experience, and the existence of a state of war is one of the most easily ascertainable facts in public affairs. The existence of a state of hostilities between Canadian forces and other armed forces which are otherwise wholly undefined is neither easily ascertainable nor easily provable. The crime of treason is one of the most serious in the whole Criminal Code, and its penalty may be death. We should feel a good deal less apprehensive of future difficulty — including possibly a greatly reduced public estimation of the seriousness and moral reprehensibility of the crime — if the new law had laid upon His Majesty's Government in Canada at least some responsibility for seeing that those who earnestly desire to avoid committing this crime are told when Canadian forces are "engaged in hostilities," what are the tests for establishing the character, origin and sources of supply and authority of the forces engaged against them (and whom it becomes treason to assist), and when the hostilities have ceased and it is no longer necessary to be careful about whom one assists.

Why Not an Order-in-Council?

No vestige of such responsibility remains in the new law. It does not even say that the Canadian forces are engaged by order of the Government of Canada; they might be committed to hostilities by some person or some authority entirely outside of Canada. Indeed that is one of the possibilities which the new legislation is designed to provide for. General MacArthur might have thrown Canadian troops into hostilities against Chinese troops at a moment's notice a few months ago, and thereby have converted into treason actions which before he did so were entirely innocuous. That is no doubt a situation for which, in this modern world, we have to prepare ourselves; but until there is established a real world authority which Canadians are constitutionally called upon to obey we should like to see the Canadian Government taking the responsibility of telling Canadians whom they may and whom they may not assist, if only by an Order-in-Council in the *Canada Gazette*. Meanwhile we sympathize with the judges who have to decide whether or not to hang the first persons prosecuted under this statute.

AUSTRALIA'S HALF-CENTURY

LOOKING UP— FROM DOWN UNDER

by Robert Francis

FIFTY YEARS after Queen Victoria proclaimed a group of colonies on a huge south sea island to be the Commonwealth of Australia, her inhabitants are spending a year looking back over their history and trying to assess their future.

Even as her people from Hobart to Darwin staged flag-waving celebrations of the jubilee, and honored their dashing fighting men of two world wars, her slouch-hatted "diggers" were fighting again, in remote Korea, against the new aggressor.

While citizens re-enacted the epic journey of Captain Charles Stuart down the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers in 1862 — one of the expeditions which opened Australia, Prime Minister R. G. Menzies was fighting the enemy at home. His hair-breadth victory last April, in both House and Senate, was his mandate to press his battle against the Communists who by control of trade unions, strikes, slow-downs and dissension, seek to change progress to disaster.

Half a century ago, the Commonwealth was born into what seemed a secure world. Australia was effectively isolated by distance from the centres of global power. Britain and her fleet guarded the sealanes of the earth. Few Australians thought much about the potential threat to their thinly populated country from the hungry millions of Asia. Today the old guarantees of security are no longer there.

To take her place in the mid-century lineup, Australia has planned her future around immigration and industrial expansion, keyed to hydro-power developments and irrigation schemes which are already bringing new life to arid valleys.

New blood from Europe is pumping into the arteries of commerce. The average Australian, the sheep grazier, the city merchant, the mounted policeman on his outback beat, the Tasmanian farmer, regards the future with keen anticipation and aggressive pride. The Aussie is a boisterous, extrovert chap, given to direct action and the straight answer, with none of the deviousness of the over-sophisticated old world.

"It will probably always be true," an Australian statesman once said, "that a nation's voice resounds in direct proportion to its fighting strength." In spirit, if not in numbers, the saying is applicable to his country.

Canberra itself is still in the early stages of a long term plan to build a perfect national capital. There's no rush about a scheme like this, its builders say. They've been at it since 1911 when the American architect Burley Griffin drew the plan. The population was a mere 2,000 when the present King opened Parliament in 1927 and the federal capital officially moved from Melbourne. Only 22,000 live in the capital now, all Australian Government employees except the butcher and the baker and the foreign diplomats.

Some day, when the new government buildings are finished and the parks and lakes are built, and when the population of Australia is 20,000,000, Canberra will have grown too. Meantime, you can drive for miles through open parkland in the centre of town.

Immigrants from Europe have been moving in at the rate of 150,000 annually, and this year's total may reach 200,000. With a slow start after the war, the movement has accelerated in the last three years with the result that 475,000 settlers have arrived from Britain and Europe since 1945.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

"DIGGERS", *proudly worn cognomen of Australians, face a future of confident prosperity.*

ENGINEER *Inonulis Nicis from Latvia, is typical of the will-to-succeed immigrants down under.*

VINES *of Barossa Valley, S. Australia, yield 80 per cent of country's annual 30 million gals.*

SYMBOL *of Australia's cultural energy is Canberra's magnificent modern National Library.*

"CITY OF SUNSHINE" *is nickname of Perth, Western Australia's capital. Its population is 272,000.*

—All photos, Australia News and Information Bureau

CHANGE IN CLIMATE

GERMANY IS READY TO BEGIN ARMING

by Richard Lowenthal

Bonn.

THE APPROACH of new Allied decisions on a German contribution to Western defence finds the Germans considerably less reluctant to play their part than they were six months ago. Opposition to "remilitarization" has become far less violent, and there are now vocal groups of military professionals—including some of the least desirable elements in the country—who are eager to join in.

Some recent Allied "opinion polls", based on ambiguously framed questions and very small samples, probably overstate present popular support for a defence contribution. There is still hardly any popular enthusiasm for the idea. But after one month the change in atmosphere compared with last December is unmistakable. There is still much opposition among the young who would be conscripted, but even here the prevailing reaction is a thoughtful hesitation rather than the former virtually unanimous outcry *"ohne uns"* (without us).

Among many both of the young and of the older people, opposition has given way to a resigned attitude that "it's going to happen anyway". And among the former professional soldiers, an outburst of new associations and old comrades' meetings indicates all too clearly the eager hope that in going back to their old job they will recover their old prestige and social standing.

Worries Disappear

Several factors have contributed to this change. First of all the Korean panic has gone. When the Chinese were marching into South Korea, large numbers of Germans believed that the Russians would march into Western Germany at the first sign of rearmament, and considered that any decision, before a Four Power conference had been held, would be a dangerous provocation. Since then, the Chinese have been beaten back, and the Allied forces in Western Germany have increased to virtual equality with the Soviet forces in the Eastern half—so nobody seems to worry that the Paris conference of deputy Foreign Ministers broke up without result.

Secondly, the first shock of surprise has gone. The Germans can no longer feel that they are being dragooned into a Western army without being asked. The matter has been freely discussed in Germany from every angle. The Government has been given a chance to state its terms, both political and military, to experts, and its ultimate agreement will be negotiated.

Indications are that the German formations will enjoy complete equality of rights in the joint military organization to be set up, and that the political status of the Federal Republic will be as nearly sovereign as is possible without jeopardizing the Allied rights to stay on the Elbe frontier and in Berlin. Delay in short has brought familiarity with these thoughts. Delay has also brought negotiation, and negotiation is about to yield considerable results.

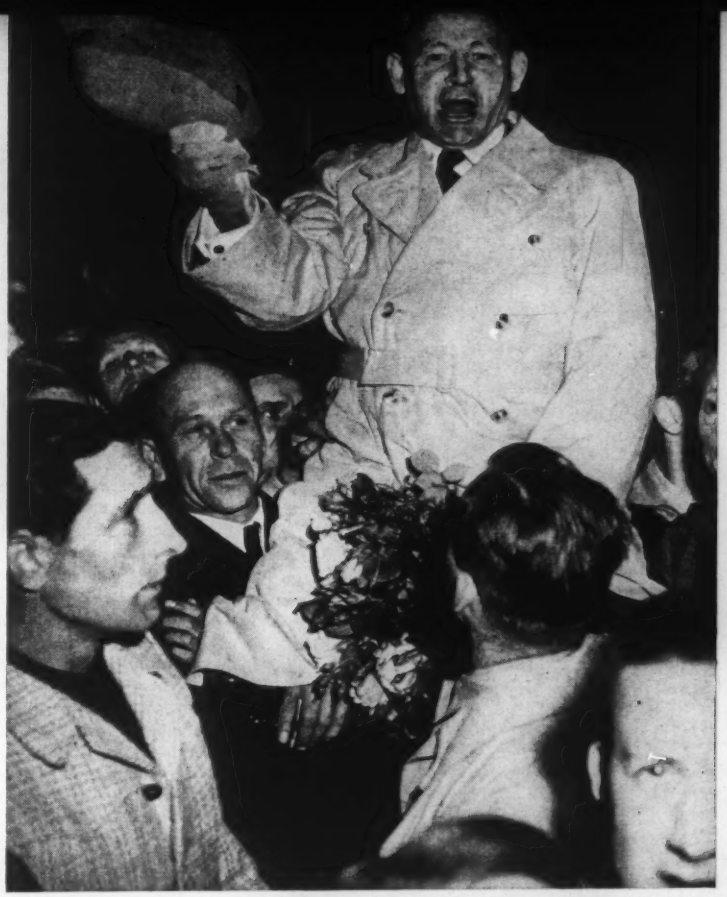
Thirdly, the "soldiers' leagues" have become vocal and the Government has succeeded in establishing relations of confidence with some of their leaders. Following the famous meeting of the "Greater Germany" Armored Corps some time ago, which barred the neo-Nazi "General" Ernst Remer and expressed its loyalty to the democratic state, no less than three important meetings have been held. At Bonn, the largest association of former professional officers, hitherto concerned exclusively with pension claims, decided in the presence of 30 ex-generals to open its ranks to all veterans and to rename itself the "German Soldiers' League". It did so in an evident bid to establish in due course its influence among all eligible German soldiers—an influence which its leaders, headed by the former Imperial Admiral Gottfried Hansen, are likely to use in the sense of the Right Wing of the present Government coalition—for remilitarization and for a rebirth of German military prestige.

At Iserlohn, a meeting of former officers and soldiers of the Afrika Korps, headed by General Ludwig Cruewell, expressed willingness to fight for Western defence and loyalty to the Republic, and sent greetings to the widow of Field Marshal Rommel, forced into suicide for sharing in the conspiracy against Hitler. At Brunswick, however, General Herman Ramcke, recently returned after five years in a French gaol, was cheered to the echo by thousands of paratroopers when he demanded, as a precondition for German military cooperation, the release of all military men held by the Allies for alleged war crimes, from Field Marshals Von Manstein and Kesselring in the British prison at Werl to Admirals Raeder and Doenitz at the Four-Power prison at Spandau.

In the weeks and months to come, much will be heard of the former German officers sentenced by Allied war crimes courts. Ramcke has made the most aggressive speech so far in the campaign, but many of the former officers most eager to don uniform again mean precisely this when they talk of restoring the honor of the Wehrmacht. On the other hand, it is just those former officers most genuinely shocked about the record of the Hitlerite armies, and most sincerely concerned with the moral problems of modern war, who are still most hesitant to support the German defence contribution. The main objection in these responsible-minded circles is still that so far the Allies have refused to discuss the total size of the forces of which the German contingent would form a part, and hence the chances of an effective defence of German territory.

And No Retreat

With the recent increase of Allied forces on the spot and the latest announcement of American plans for 1952 by U.S. Defence Secretary Marshall, it should no longer be impossible for the Allies to talk over this problem with responsible German experts. A real guarantee that Germany would not be sacrificed as Allied armies retreated behind the Pyrenees might activate many of the best elements in Germany, and by this, might still make it possible for the West to dispense with old-style militarists of the Ramcke type.— *OFNS.*



—Wide World

LATEST DEMAND *by militarist faction is freeing of all German war-criminals. Leader is General Ramcke, here greeted by ex-paratroopers, on his own release.*

—Wide World

PARTIAL NUCLEUS *of the new German Army. These troops, half of them veterans, are already being trained, clothed and equipped by the American Forces.*

CANADA'S SEVEN

by W. John Dunlop

—Capital Press

REV. IAN BURNETT
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa

RT. REV. FRANCIS CARROLL
Roman Catholic Bishop of Calgary

WHETHER Canadians as a whole are religious people or not, has been a matter of controversy. But new churches are mushrooming up all over the country and the old ones are pretty well filled every Sunday. Young people are taking a more active part in the church community. Special services and teaching missions at the universities are overcrowded. "Fifty-Fifty" clubs for young married couples and "Young Adults" organizations are doing a good job. Even the baby, who used to sit on mother's knee in the back pew until she started to fidget, now has a nursery at church complete with plastic beads, overstuffed dolls and an attendant to keep her out of mischief.

There are many reasons, of course, for this growing church attendance. War and the threat of war play an important part. The modern approach to worship and the shorter sermon have a wider appeal. The day of long repetitive prayers and endless sermons are disappearing fast. Today's generation of churchgoers, so used to having everything streamlined, is looking for a short, down-to-earth and to the point sermon. The man who can say what needs to be said in 20 minutes wins today's popularity vote. Preachers have begun to realize the limitations imposed on receptiveness by the hardness of the church seat.

The great preacher is not so much in evidence today. It may be that he belongs to our father's generation. But preaching is only part of a clergyman's work. There is a ministry for all far greater than preaching. Many clergymen are not great preachers and they are the first to recognize and admit it. But where these men fall down on preaching they make up a hundred times in their ministry. Quite often the poorest preacher in a community of three or four churches is the greatest organizer.

What are the requisites of a great preacher? Someone has suggested a simple criterion, "one who not only keeps his own congregation coming back for more Sunday after Sunday, but who attracts others from outside his own parish and who gives each worshipper something to take away for further thought." A good preacher is a man who wears well—who has some enduring quality. There are some men who are good elocutionists who are clever at turning a phrase and have a gift of oratory but nine times out of ten these men lose touch with their people. There is no absolute standard for preaching. Everyone has his own opinion of what a preacher should be.

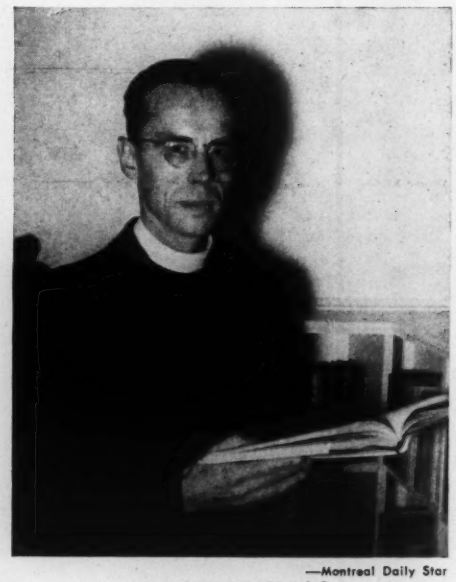
Canada has given some outstanding men to pulpits outside the country. Dr. Robert McCracken of New York's Riverside Baptist Church came from McMaster. Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath whose intellectual sermons filled Toronto's Holy Blossom Synagogue, is now in New York City. Dr. J. S. Bonnell, a native of the Maritimes and former minister of Westminster United, Winnipeg, is also in New York at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. David McLennan, whose popularity in the West earned him a call from Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, went to Yale Divinity School to help others become great preachers.

Here and Abroad

Dr. Norman Langford is in Philadelphia looking after publications for the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. He recently took over the post of another great Canadian preacher, Dr. J. D. Smart, who is now at Rosedale Church, Toronto. The late Rev. Lloyd C. Douglas, who wrote so many best-sellers (*e. g.*, "Magnificent Obsession," "The Robe"), was Minister of Erskine American Church, Montreal, before going to California. Col. William Dry, Chief Secretary of the Salvation Army in England, was a powerful, popular preacher, much sought after for Salvationist rallies in Canada.

Two former Primates and several outstanding preachers have died within the last few years. Archbishops Owen and Kingston always delivered fine sermons when their ecclesiastical duties permitted them to preach. The inspirational and emotional preaching of Canon H. J. Cody filled St. Paul's, Toronto, for 20 years. Monsignor Mi-

W. JOHN DUNLOP *is Supervisor of Religious and Exchange Broadcasts for the CBC.*



—Montreal Daily Star

REV. GERALD CRAGG
Erskine and American United Church, Montreal

—Notman & Son

CANON F. H. WILKINSON
St. Paul's Church, Toronto

GREATEST PREACHERS

chael Kline was always in great demand by Roman Catholic congregations. About the same time Dr. H. H. Bingham, Dr. J. P. Schlater and Dr. John McNeill were commanding large and faithful audiences. Dr. Hugh Thompson Kerr is still remembered at Pittsburgh's Shadyside Presbyterian Church as a Canadian with a message.

Graceful Academics

The Universities and Colleges of Canada, too, have claimed more than their share of top ranking preachers. Dr. George Gilmour, Chancellor of McMaster, is in great demand. He is an intellectual with a sense of humor that he cannot prevent bubbling over. Dr. James S. Thomson, Dean of McGill Divinity School and former General Manager of the CBC, has neither lost his Scottish accent nor forgotten the art of preaching. The present Moderator of the United Church of Canada, Dr. C. M. Nicholson, is Principal of Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, and a colleague, Dr. E. A. Kerr is President of Dalhousie. Both men are thoughtful preachers. Dr. R. S. K. Seeley, Provost of Trinity College, Professor David Hay of Knox College, Dr. A. B. B. Moore, Head of Victoria College, and Dr. W. J. Gallagher, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Churches would also rate at the top of any poll were they preaching Sunday after Sunday in the same church.

A number of men who have recently retired belong to the greats of all time. Dr. George Pidgeon, formerly of Bloor Street United Church, Toronto, always packed his church. He was a straightforward speaker of winsome personality. Clarity and simplicity were his attributes. Dr. Trevor Davies, one-time minister of Timothy Eaton Memorial was a great thinker, but he never failed to be natural and simple in his preaching. Dr. Willard Brewing of St. George's, Toronto, and former United Church Moderator, had the prestige of a man who came up through another Communion—Reformed Episcopal. His sermons were short and practical. He is still one of Canada's most helpful speakers. He never let anyone leave his service without giving them something to think about. Dr. F. W. Norwood of Montreal, still active but on the retired list of the United Church, makes most effective use of the English language. He has preached to the largest congregations in Canada.

Dr. W. A. Cameron, who retired a few years ago from active ministry, has been called the greatest preacher of our time. He built up a tremendous congregation at Bloor Street Baptist Church and when Toronto grew north he went with it and built the great edifice on Yonge Street —Yorkminster. This he accomplished through the sheer power of preaching. His sermons were decisive — there was no doubt in anyone's mind what he was saying. He took nothing back. He had a great knowledge of history and a knack of using current events to drive home his points. But since he does not occupy a permanent pulpit, "W.A." does not fairly fit into this poll.

The Air-minded

A man who is great in the pulpit and who knows all the gestures and tricks of oratory quite often falls down when it comes to radio. The preacher who had to make himself heard in the back row of the gallery for 20 years finds it difficult at first to adapt himself to the intimate style of the microphone. But nearly all of these men were astute enough to study the microphone and become just as competent on the air as in the pulpit.

The radio preachers who have been on the air longest are known only to an Ontario audience. They are Canon J. E. Ward of St. Stephen's and Father Charles Lamphier, Parish Priest of West Hill and Director of the Radio League of St. Michael.

It was to St. Stephen's that at least three Primates went to hear a sermon when they were on their own time in Toronto. Canon Ward held a Sunday evening radio audience in spite of stiff opposition from popular type programs on other stations for 20 years. He chose to stay in a downtown parish and write poetry, hymns, stage and radio plays rather than go on to a cathedral. He has written more than 100 plays in the "Way of the Spirit" series broadcast by the CBC every Sunday and is known to school children and others right across the land.

Father Lamphier has talked to radio listeners for 19 years. He is the champion of the working man. He has never been afraid to say what he thinks and because of his broadcasts he is hated by those who follow the Communist line.

The Rev. Andrew C. Lawson while at Central United, Calgary, and his successor the Rev. Gerald Switzer commanded as large a radio following as anyone in Canada.

Father Matthew Meehan, a young Redemptorist priest at St. Alphonsus Seminary, Woodstock, is becoming widely known for his network talks to young people.

There are others in Prince Albert, Regina, Montreal and Halifax. Where the man in the pulpit speaks to hundreds, the successful broadcaster talks to hundreds of thousands.

General Consensus

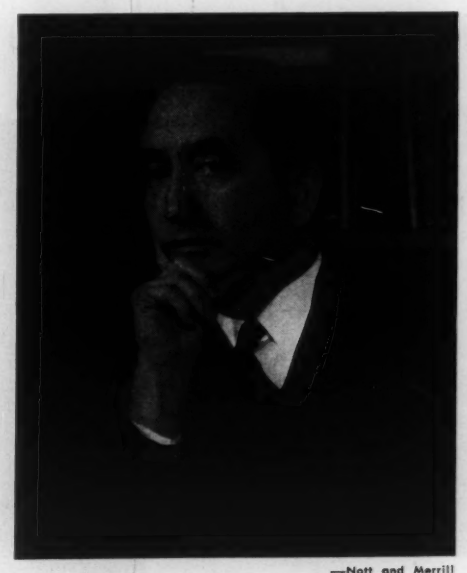
But this survey — by no means an exhaustive one—started out with the intention of discovering the names of men who may be listed as Canada's outstanding speakers of the present day. To arrive at this list, SATURDAY NIGHT asked the opinions of 20 ministers and laymen. Each person questioned was asked to supply seven names and the seven who appear most frequently in this informal poll follow. All comments have been made by their colleagues, or by ministers of other denominations, or by laymen. It should be stated that the choice is not necessarily that of the writer. It would seem to bring forward seven. These men are not all found in the biggest and wealthiest churches, they are not all fresh from college nor are they all reaching retirement. They are not listed in the right order.

The seven nominees are (1) the Rev. Ian Burnett, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa; (2) Canon F. H. Wilkinson, St. Paul's, To-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

—Ranson, Edmonton

REV. E. J. BAILEY
First Baptist Church, Edmonton

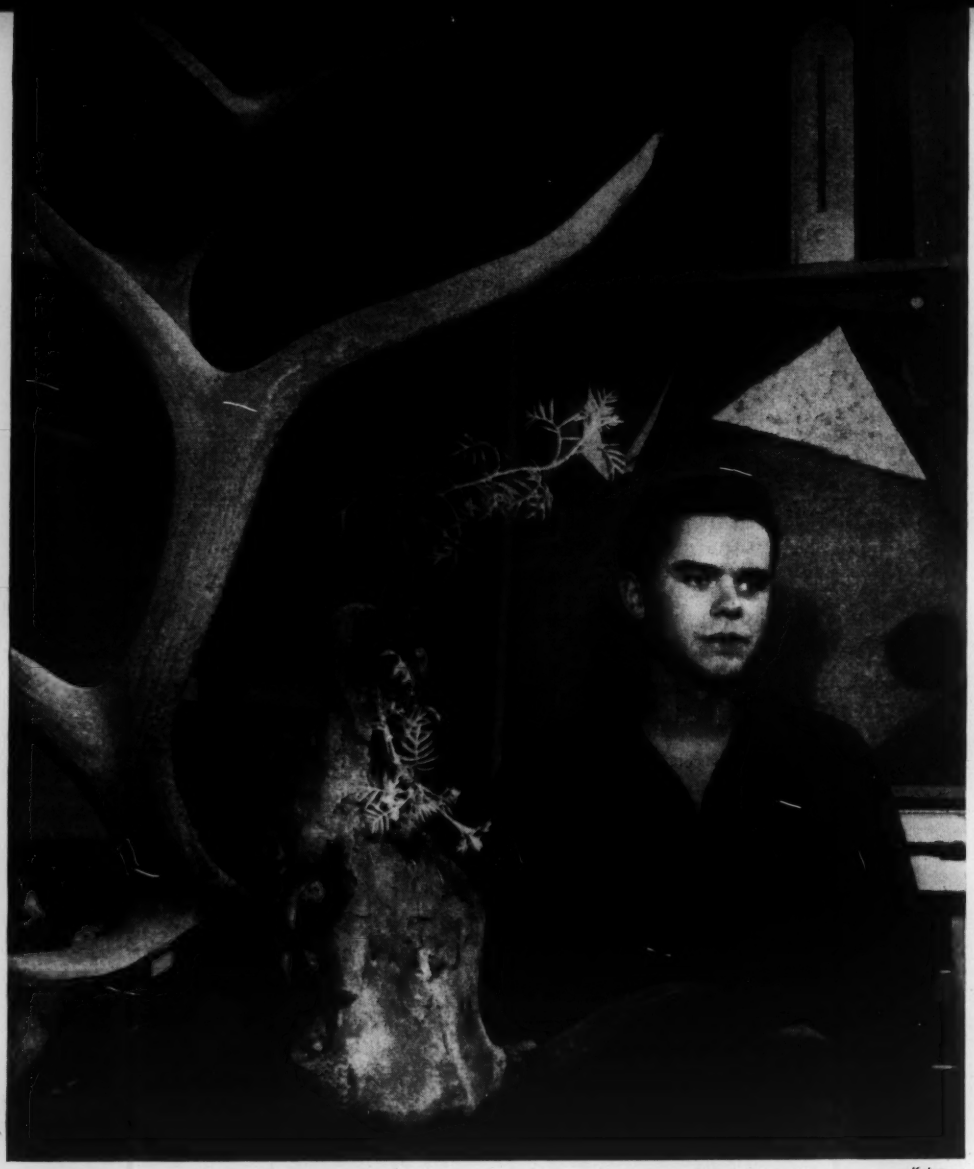


—Nott and Merrill

RABBI ABRAHAM FEINBERG
Holy Blossom Temple, Toronto

—Murray, Truro

REV. EARLE C. GORDON
First United Church, Truro



—Kelemen

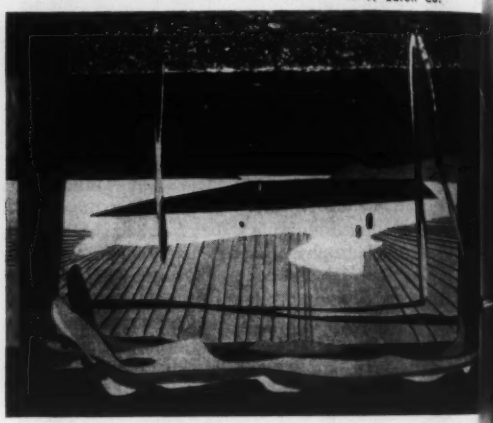
ROLOFF BENY *won his reputation for painting the Western prairies and the Mediterranean scene. He is represented in a good many important Canadian, European and American gallery and private collections.*

St. Hilda's College, Toronto

"PRAIRIE" *(1945) is typical of Beny's wide sweeping panorama and large areas of sky.*

"PIETA", *a* papier collage *(from cut-out pieces of patterned paper) was done on last European trip.*

—T. Eaton Co.



ARTIST-AMBASSADOR

The Daring Young Man From Medicine Hat

THOUGH the prairies are not often thought of as pre-eminently productive of sophisticates, they have produced one of the most cosmopolitan of Canadian artists: Wilfred Roloff Beny. Twenty-seven-year-old Beny has worked and exhibited in England, Greece, Italy, the United States and Canada. His work is represented in the collections of the Yale University Gallery, the Brooklyn Museum, Manhattan's Museum of Modern Art, the Art Gallery of Toronto and the National Gallery of Canada.

It is a long way from Mycenae and the Cyclades to Medicine Hat, where Beny was born in January, 1924. But an easy faculty for accepting the unexpected, plus an exceptional inner confidence, have allowed this independent and venturesome young artist to reduce the distance almost to commuting range. Currently painting in France and Italy, Beny began experimenting with paints at the precocious age of seven. At 15, he won his first official notice — a two-month scholarship to the Banff School of Fine Art. Upon receiving his degree in 1945 from U of T, he earned a scholarship to the State University of Iowa.

At Iowa State, Beny rapidly earned a reputation as a graphic artist. His prints were invited to the leading American print shows at Carnegie Institute, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Pennsylvania Academy and the important Brooklyn Museum Annual Print Show.

Last March, Beny had his first major New York one-man show. The titles in that show presented a cross-section of his creative sojourn to date. "Capri In October" hung cheek by jowl to "Flight From Medicine Hat". Canvases like "Prairie Morning" and "Go Home Bay" were a reminder that Beny was making Canada's existence better known abroad.

"DUSK MOUNTAINS" (r.) *is moody interpretation of foothills of his boyhood.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Quebec:

SOME "WRONG IDEAS"

FATHER ROY of the Quebec mining city of Rouyn is one of the most-talked-about priests in this land today as the result of his high-handed action in burning pamphlets mailed through the post office by a minister of the Baptist Faith in nearby Noranda.

The pamphlets were addressed to the Baptists of Rouyn. Father Roy heard about these religious tracts and told the postmaster not to deliver them. He then collected the offending items and burned them.

His explanation was simplicity itself. "The pamphlets," he said, "would give people wrong ideas." So he consigned them to the flames.

Retaliation was swift. The offending postmaster was dismissed. But so far as could be learned, no action was planned against Father Roy for tampering with the Royal Mail.

The *Montreal Daily Star*, in an editorial rebuke, stated:

". . . Father Roy took it upon himself to re-establish a form of censorship, followed by summary and arbitrary action, which has no longer any place in this democracy, where freedom of worship and belief is part of the air we breathe.

"If a bundle of sermons may be so dealt with because of the views they express, might it not be equally permissible to seize from the public mails (by whatever means) an individual letter on any subject and to suppress or interfere with the mail service to anyone on grounds or pretexts of the most flimsy kind?"

Saskatchewan:

BUMPER BONANZA

PRAIRIE farmers have one eye on their slowly maturing wheatfields and the other on the weather forecasts these days, assessing their chances of taking off a bumper harvest this fall.

At the moment, there is a big crop in sight. The Saskatchewan Government has estimated an average yield of wheat of 21 bushels per acre for the Province—that is for every acre that was seeded to wheat last spring regardless of what has happened to those seeded acres since then.

The wheat pool's crop condition figure supports the estimate of the Government's agricultural experts, although the pool has made no official estimate.

This average yield, if realized, will mean a crop of more than 300 million bushels this fall from Saskatchewan farms alone.

Greatest hazard facing the farmers is that the wheat crop on the prairies is generally ten days later than last year which postpones the harvest and brings the first frost dates that much closer.

Last year's unusually early August frost dissipated 82 million bushels in three days and dropped the grade of most of the balance of the crop to feed wheat.

Meantime, if the bumper crop is realized, there will develop problems of elevator space and there may be much good wheat stored on the ground this fall where spoilage is high. The wheat carryover at the start of the present crop year has been reported at 162 million bushels against 98 million bushels a year ago.

Alberta:

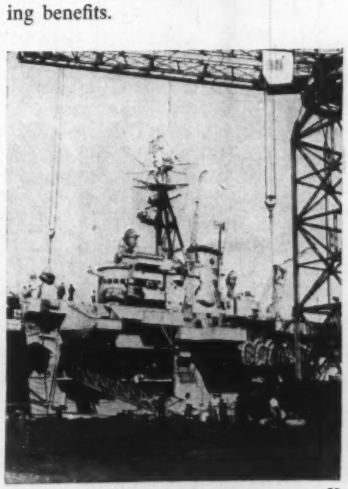
WESTERN TOUR

PRIME MINISTER St. Laurent, who recently made a tour of the prairie provinces, was hounded by rains during his Alberta visit. Nevertheless, he emerged with the honorary title of Chief Sweet Grass, conferred on him by Chief Charlie Legoff of the Cree Indian tribe at St. Paul, 100 miles north of Edmonton.

Despite weather conditions which curtailed the program in some measure, the Prime Minister made what was largely a triumphal tour, designed primarily to pay honor to the 60th anniversary of the settling of Ukrainians in western Canada.

Just before he entered Alberta, the PM was confronted by a telegram from Carl E. Berg, Edmonton labor leader and vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The fiery Berg demanded that the PM return at once to Ottawa and call a special session of Parliament to check rising costs of living with price controls.

In an Edmonton interview, Mr. St Laurent said, "Mr. Berg is entitled to his opinion, which no one is obliged to share." He said there had been no decision to call a special session and restoration of price controls anyway would not provide a permanent cure for the problem. For many months the Government had been considering other methods which would have lasting benefits.



—CP

WEEK'S WORK *finally fills up hold of Aircraft Carrier Magnificent for cruise in the Mediterranean. She is shown being loaded at Halifax dock.*

DARKER VIEW

CLAIMS for crop damage poured into the Alberta Hail Insurance Board's offices, sometimes at the rate of 500 a day. Officials reported that a total of 1 million acres of grain had been damaged by hail, or 8.33 per cent of the acreage in crop this year; this was getting close to the ten per cent which is officially regarded as "critical".

The truth was that Alberta, which gets more hail than any other area of comparable size on earth, was getting even more than usual in 1951. Even the southern areas, which usually escape (because the chief "hail belt" is a strip running west-to-east across the central regions of the province) had been hard hit. South of Calgary, one storm killed sheep and injured young cattle. Another smashed the windshields of dozens of cars, broke windows in Calgary's residential sections and stripped trees down to the bare wood.

In many areas, hailstones as big as golf-balls fell on more than one occasion.

—CP

PM'S KISS *for Marie-Ange Tisserand of Duck Lake, Sask., is her reward for bouquet with which she presented him on his successful western tour.*

Manitoba:

LEASE RENEWAL

PRINCESS Elizabeth will likely claim the ancient and lawful tribute paid to reigning monarchs and heirs to the British throne by the Hudson's Bay Company when she passes through Winnipeg during her October tour.

The tribute, two beaver skins and two elk heads, must be paid under the terms of the Hudson's Bay charter, granted by King Charles II in 1670.

It was to be rendered, according to the charter, "whensoever the Reigning Sovereign should enter his territory of Rupert's Land of which . . . (the) company was created true and absolute Lords and proprietors, subject to the paramount Seignory of His Majesty."

Last performance of the historic rite was in 1939 when Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper, as governor of the company, knelt before King George VI in Winnipeg and in the role of tenant, offered him the tokens.

—CP

ARRANGES TOUR: *Maj. Martin Charteris, Princess Elizabeth's private secretary, is in Canada to arrange official details of the forthcoming visit.*

In 1927 the Duke of Windsor, as Prince of Wales, received the same homage while in Winnipeg.

Ontario:

THE OLD DOUBLE-X

THE DOUBLE-CROSSERS got double-crossed, and attempted to "clean up" their racket, according to information turned up in the investigation currently being carried on by the Ontario Racing Commission.

Toronto gamblers were being double-crossed by their go-betweens, who were tipping off gamblers outside the Toronto ring when the "fix" was on, and which horses would pay off. As a result, the racketeers found the bookmakers already loaded with bets on their "sure things" when they went to place their bets.

Johnny Wankmueller, Newark, New Jersey jockey alleged to be paying off the other jockeys on fixed races, was released on bail of $5,000 at week's end. The search still went on for John Perron, for whom New Toronto and Ontario Provincial Police were looking as the "Mr. Fixit" behind the plot.

Nova Scotia:

UNDER CONTROL

HALIFAX, after three months of drawn-out deliberations in committee and City Council, now has rent control, or what some citizens term "a middle ground" form of rent control.

Five other areas previously had adopted rent control in the Province taking advantage of the same provisions afforded Halifax, under enabling legislation passed by the Legislature last Spring. They are the City of Sydney, the towns of Glace Bay, Amherst, Parrsboro and the Municipality of Yarmouth.

During the past three months, rents in Halifax had been permitted to go as high as the tenant could afford. Some landlords took advantage of this lack of control since April 30, 1951 (the date the Federal Government vacated the field) but the majority of landlords either kept them at the

same level or raised them to reasonable levels.

City Council could have "frozen" rentals several months ago by passing a simple resolution announcing its intention to pass a rental control by-law. This was not done.

But tenants now have recourse. They may apply to the Rental Authority for examination of the rental being charged. The same applies to the landlord. The Authority, after investigation, can fix the rental at the rate legally in effect April 30 or it can set a rental which it considers fair and reasonable, based on actual value of the property.

TAXATION TOO

THE CITY of Halifax is growing by leaps and bounds but so will next year's tax rate unless new sources of revenue are found.

Mayor Gordon S. Kinley recently told City Council's Taxation and Assessment Committee that the city would be faced with an estimated $7 million budget next year, the highest in history.

This means that the city will have to get a share of the taxes imposed by the province on such items as gasoline, amusements or liquor, or higher grants from the Federal Government in lieu of taxes on federally-owned property in this area.

Failing this, the city might be forced to raise the present business tax rate which now stands at an all-time high of $8.10 or lift the fixed residential tax rate of $3.50, in effect since 1943.

Suggestions have been made that any reopening of negotiations on the proposed Dominion-Provincial agreement take into consideration the need of municipalities for increased revenues to meet expanding services, particularly in the fields of education and health.

—CP

TOP-LEVEL PLANNING: *U.S. and Canadian civil defence authorities conferred in Ottawa. Left to right, Maj.-Gen. F. F. Worthington, Canadian administrator, Health Minister Martin, Sam Sabin, counsel of U.S. group, U.S. administrator M. Caldwell, and Dr. George Davidson, Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare.*

New Brunswick:

THE RUNAROUND

THE baseball season, now drawing to a close as far as most of the top-ranking teams are concerned because U.S. imports have to get back to college, has been highlighted by a lively battle over Sunday ball.

It has been, rather, a series of skirmishes, with the Lord's Day Alliance pressing local authorities to clamp down wherever admission was being charged for Sunday games in alleged violation of the Lord's Day Act.

Led by its Maritime field secretary, Rev. L. G. Marshall of Truro, N.S., the Alliance waged a campaign that was fairly successful. The Fredericton City Council banned Sunday paid-admission ball by a 6-3 vote. In Moncton, Sunday ball was started and then dropped for the rest of the season.

In the largest city, Saint John, the controversy has continued all summer and indications are that it will end inconclusively. The City Council took up the Alliance's complaint at one meeting after another, drawing charges from the clergymen that it was "evading its responsibility," the implication being that the city fathers were stalling for time until the whole affair would be called by fall weather.

Alliance spokesmen, who wanted the City Council to instruct the police to gather evidence at the Sunday games and ask the Provincial Attorney-General's department for permission to prosecute if warnings were ignored, felt that they were being made the victims of a razzle-dazzle play in which the ball was being passed around among the various authorities concerned. The Alliance did not accept the suggestion that it swear out information before a magistrate and institute action itself.

Members of the City Council have been divided as to whether they should act or sit tight. Deputy Mayor W. R. Tippett called Sunday ball "the thin edge of the wedge" that might open the city wide to Sunday sport. Councillor James A. Whitebone, representing labor, ventured that the Alliance might better investigate "some of the filthy literature sold on our newsstands." Not everyone, he pointed out, was privileged on Sunday to "run up river in motor launches or attend golf clubs. I don't think these people should be deprived of the pleasure of watching a ball game." A plebiscite on the question was mooted.

From the standpoint of the ball clubs, supported by interested businessmen and others, it is too expensive to bring in good-calibre New England and New York players for the season unless they can count on the revenue of Sunday games.

They are nettled somewhat, also, to think that the law apparently applies to the south of the Province but not to the largely French-speaking north and east, where the Alliance has less influence in stopping Sunday ball.

Newfoundland:

THE UPKEEP

A MODIFICATION of the terms of the United States military base agreement has been announced which will benefit Newfoundland. In the original arrangement no charges were made against the military for damage done to streets in St. John's and other places close to the bases at Argentia and Harmon Field. Now a distance of 88 miles of road will be maintained by the U.S.

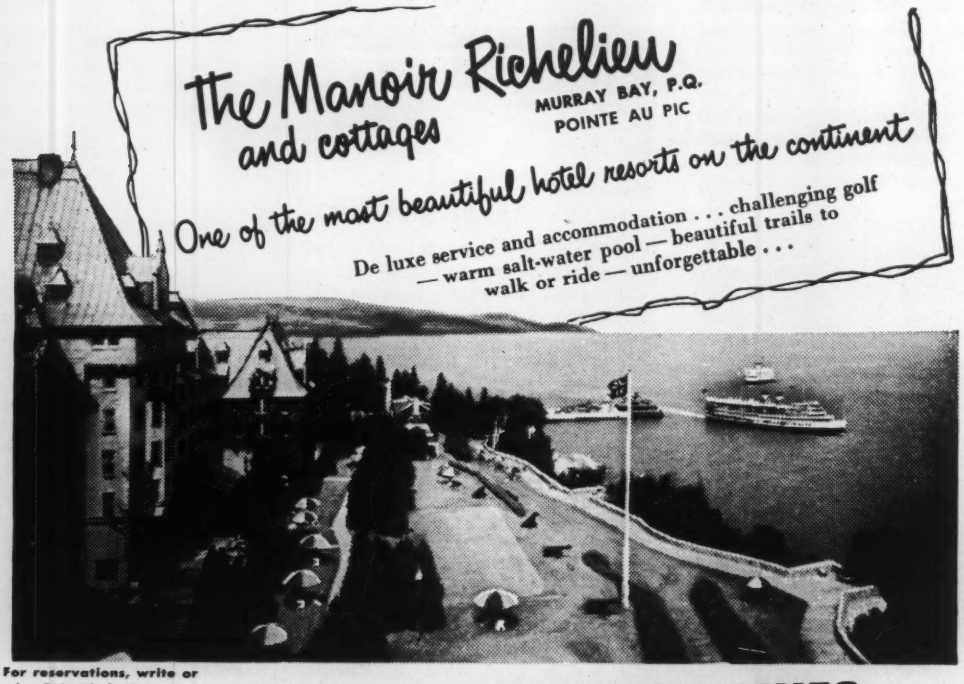
The base agreement was made by Winston Churchill and the late Franklin Roosevelt in 1940 when Britain had her back to the wall and the territory given up in Newfoundland to the U.S. was a gift. In the early days of the American "invasion" of Newfoundland the streets of St. John's took a terrific pounding from heavy military equipment. But in overall material value and economic help through construction and wages, the deal in Newfoundland has cost the U.S. hundreds of millions of dollars.

SHORTAGE

THIS NEW fishing season saw a serious shortage of salt. As usual it was nobody's fault, at least that's what they told the fishermen.

Before salt came, thousands of pounds of fish were being thrown back into the sea in several communities and some fishermen had to stop fishing. Then a cargo boat arrived in St. John's and for days the ship, moored in the harbor, was like a beehive. Coasting vessels hugged the sides while salt was poured into their holds and some of the salt went as far north as Labrador.

Next summer, Newfoundlanders say, there probably will be a surfeit of salt and a shortage of fish.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WORLD AFFAIRS

THE LONG-TERM IN KOREA

Outcome of Mere Cease-Fire Negotiations May Determine the Political Future

by Sebastian Haffner

IT IS NOT surprising that the cease-fire negotiations in Kaesong have had heavy going. Though ostensibly they are dealing only with purely temporary and purely military arrangements, leaving the final political decisions about the future of Korea to a later conference between the belligerent governments, they may in fact prejudge these political decisions to a considerable extent. Indeed, it is not impossible that a political settlement will prove elusive, and that the armistice arrangements will for quite a long time have to serve as a *de facto* settlement.

This would be very much in line with postwar experience. As everyone knows, the European peace settlement of the 1939-45 war is still outstanding, and the purely temporary and purely military arrangements made for the demarcation of Allied occupation zones have now remained in force for more than six years. Similarly, the cease-fire lines between India and Pakistan in Kashmir, and between Israel and the Arab States in Palestine, have been in force for several years already, while a final peace settlement remains as remote as ever in either case.

The same may well happen in Korea. For that reason alone, it is of some importance where the cease-fire lines are drawn, and what are the exact conditions of an armistice which may last for quite a long time.

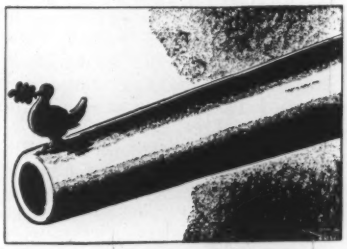
Moreover, the armistice conditions will probably somewhat influence the course of the ensuing peace negotiations.

In these peace negotiations, it will be the obvious objective of the United Nations to achieve by diplomacy the unification of Korea which was not achieved by military means. It is impossible for the United Nations to take any other line. Even before the war, the UN General Assembly committed itself to the creation of a united Korea by its resolution of December 12, 1948; and during the war, this policy was reaffirmed by the resolution of October 7, 1950.

There is no honorable going back on solid commitments of this kind, each backed by a huge majority of the UN General Assembly. Quite apart from reasons of prestige, however, it seems intolerably cruel to maintain, after a year of war and suffering, the artificial and foreign-imposed partition of the Korean nation into two hostile States, which makes a renewal of war sooner or later almost inevitable.

But in terms of the sheer balance of military power, the maintenance of this partition seems the exact result to which the outcome of the Korean fighting points. It will take great determination, and a most skilful diplomatic utilization of as yet untested changes in the world balance of power which may occur after the fighting has stopped, to make the will of the UN prevail and make China, Russia and North Korea acquiesce in a unification of the country under UN auspices.

In the difficult diplomatic struggle for this objective the UN Powers cannot afford to give away any point; and some very important points may already be won or lost during the present military cease-fire negotiations.



—Long in The Minneapolis Tribune

"THE LATEST IN GUNSIGHTS?"

Two issues in particular will greatly influence the chances of future unification. One is the actual drawing of the cease-fire line. The other is the question of the supervision of the armistice arrangements.

The chief official argument of the UN negotiators is that their position, from a military viewpoint, is convenient and defensible, while the theoretical line of the 38th Parallel makes no sense as a military position at all. This is true enough, but the disadvantage of a position on the 38th Parallel would hit both sides.

—International

CAPTURED U.S. JEEP, *from which Reds have not bothered to remove the UN star, is used by Chinese negotiator, General Hsieh Fang, at Kaesong.*

A more weighty reason is that the present line stresses the purely military nature of the present arrangements and leaves the field for political negotiations at least open; while the 38th Parallel, which from a military point of view makes no sense at all, could only be justified for its political significance and would clearly symbolize an acceptance by both sides of the *status quo* making a reopening of the partition question almost impossible.

As regards the supervision of the armistice, it is already known that the Communists want the function of any armistice commission restricted to a patrolling of the demilitarized no-man's land between the lines, while the UN will insist on the right of the Armistice Commission to range over the whole of Korea and supervise the movements of men and supplies behind the lines of both sides.

Here again there is an obvious military argument for the UN conception; a threatening breach of the armistice can only be detected and prevented if preparations behind the lines can be observed; a mere patrol of the no-man's land leaves open every possibility of preparing a surprise attack.

But again there is also an even more important political side to the matter. An armistice commission which can freely move across the lines over the whole of Korea may in itself become something like a unifying factor—it will at least be one international organ dealing with Korea as a whole and able to disregard the actual military and political partition. If, on the other hand, it can only move to and fro between the trench lines which divide the country—as the Communists propose—there will be nothing to prevent the creation of a new Iron Curtain along the new demarcation line—indeed, the right to erect such an Iron Curtain will be implicitly recognized in advance.

With such important issues at stake both sides will stick to their ground to the utmost. At the same time, there is little doubt that both sides have a genuine interest in an armistice, though each side may possibly believe that the interest of the other is stronger and its own bargaining power correspondingly greater. The resulting situation is something not unlike a game of poker, in which the better nerve counts for as much as the better hand.—*OFNS.*

MIDDLE-EAST PLAN

A LITTLE NATO, to cope with the turbulent and dangerous situation in the Middle East, is one of the problems to be dealt with at the meeting of Atlantic Treaty Foreign Ministers in Ottawa next month.

London reports that the U.S. and Britain are already agreed upon the major features and that the French see

"COURTING TIME"

—Butterworth in The Manchester Daily Dispatch

the wisdom of building a strong defence network to bulwark the southern flank of General Eisenhower's forces on the mainland of Europe. A wave of assassinations and the growing intransigeance of Egypt has pointed up the importance and immediacy of the danger. And oil is always in the background.

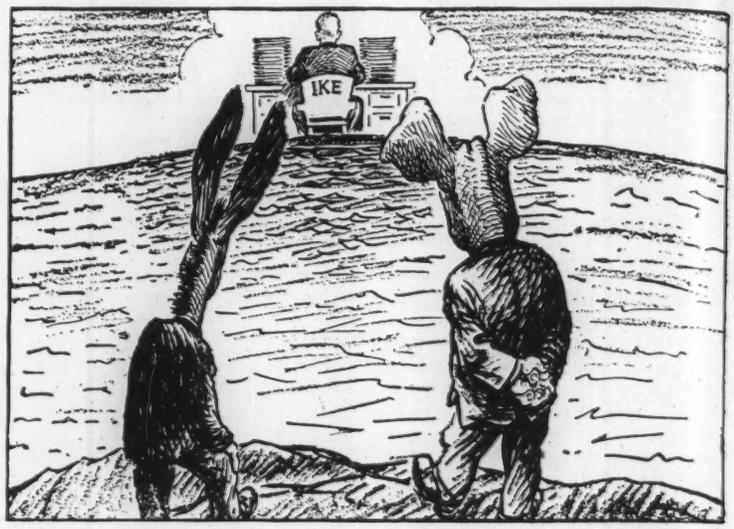
In the preliminary horse-trading, London sources say, the British have agreed to swap the much-desired naval command in the Mediterranean (now to go to an American) for strong U.S. support in building up the new Middle-East alliance. Another significant report is to the effect that command of the land forces of the little NATO would go to a Turkish general.

Objectives of the new planning, which may receive final approval at Ottawa, are summarized as:

1. To restore stability in a region where intense nationalism and oil riches invite Red inroads.
2. To spur a co-ordinated defence build-up in an area which the West today regards as its soft underbelly.
3. To bolster declining British leadership.

The new defence board's area of responsibility would include Egypt, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, Saudi Arabia, the crucial sheikhdoms in the southern end of the Persian Gulf, Kueweit Island, Bahrein, Qatar, Muscat, the Aden Protectorate and Yemen.

In the meantime the spotlight shifted once again to Washington where a Congressional Committee, just back from a visit to General Eisenhower, will start Congress on "revising" the $8,500,000,000 Foreign Aid Bill. Amount and disposition of U.S. funds remain the key to the world situation.



—Ray in The Kansas City Star

"THE BIG QUESTION IN THEIR MINDS FOR '52."

—CP

UN MEDAL *for those serving in Korea has been struck. Regulations are now being drafted to determine who will be eligible to wear award.*

IRAN: TRY, TRY AGAIN

Teheran.

THE decisive period in the current Anglo-Persian oil negotiations will come when the British Lord Privy Seal, Richard Stokes, puts forward his proposals. But already the Persians have shown enough interest in obtaining a settlement to make British officials here more optimistic than at any time since the oil crisis began.

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ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF TORONTO Ettore Mazzoleni, B.A., Mus.D., *Principal*

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 4

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U.S. AND FRANCE

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by **Nora Beloff**

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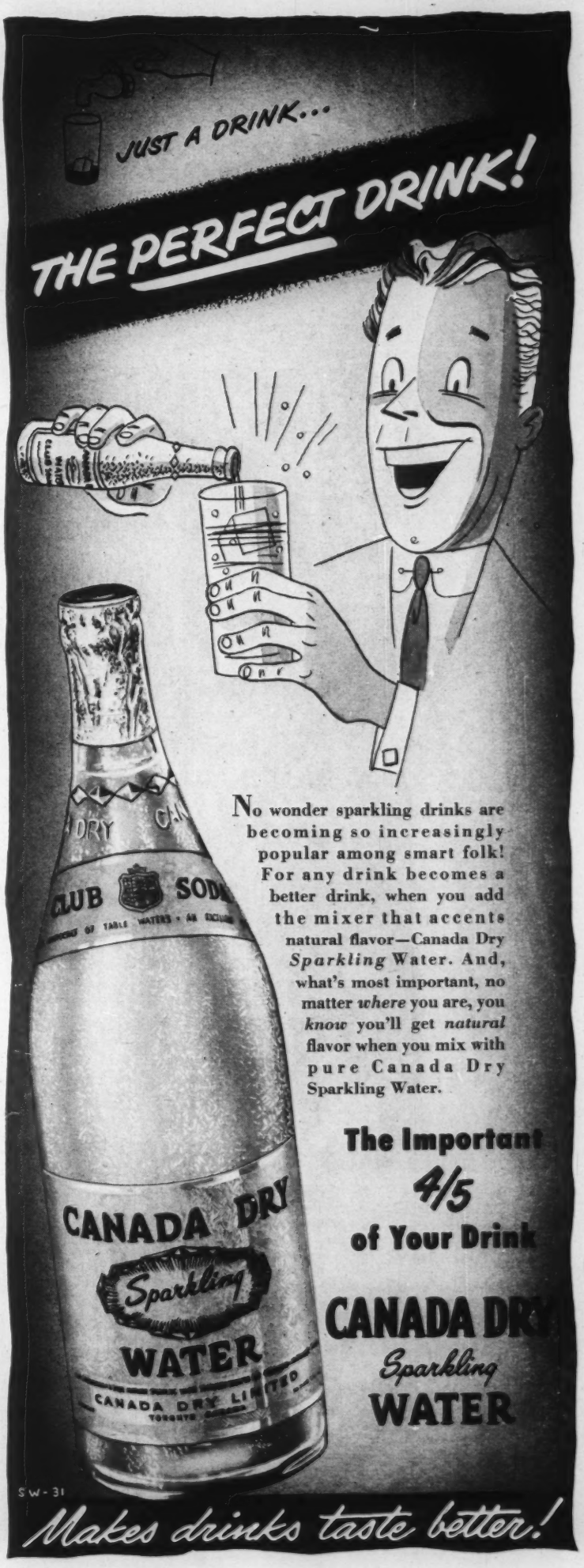
—Loring in The Providence Bulletin

"A RUSSIAN LULLABY"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the wisdom of building a strong defence network to bulwark the southern flank of General Eisenhower's forces on the mainland of Europe. A wave of assassinations and the growing intransigeance of Egypt has pointed up the importance and immediacy of the danger. And oil is always in the background.

In the preliminary horse-trading, London sources say, the British have agreed to swap the much-desired naval command in the Mediterranean (now to go to an American) for strong U.S. support in building up the new Middle-East alliance. Another significant report is to the effect that command of the land forces of the little NATO would go to a Turkish general.

Objectives of the new planning, which may receive final approval at Ottawa, are summarized as:

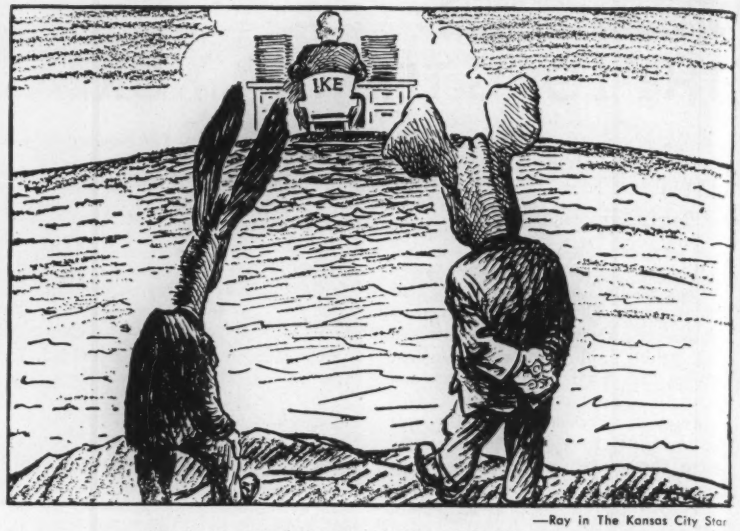
1. To restore stability in a region where intense nationalism and oil riches invite Red inroads.
2. To spur a co-ordinated defence build-up in an area which the West today regards as its soft underbelly.
3. To bolster declining British leadership.

The new defence board's area of responsibility would include Egypt, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, Saudi Arabia, the crucial sheikhdoms in the southern end of the Persian Gulf, Kueweit Island, Bahrein, Qatar, Muscat, the Aden Protectorate and Yemen.

In the meantime the spotlight shifted once again to Washington where a Congressional Committee, just back from a visit to General Eisenhower, will start Congress on "revising" the $8,500,000,000 Foreign Aid Bill. Amount and disposition of U.S. funds remain the key to the world situation.

—CP

UN MEDAL *for those serving in Korea has been struck. Regulations are now being drafted to determine who will be eligible to wear award.*



—Ray in The Kansas City Star

"THE BIG QUESTION IN THEIR MINDS FOR '52."

IRAN: TRY, TRY AGAIN

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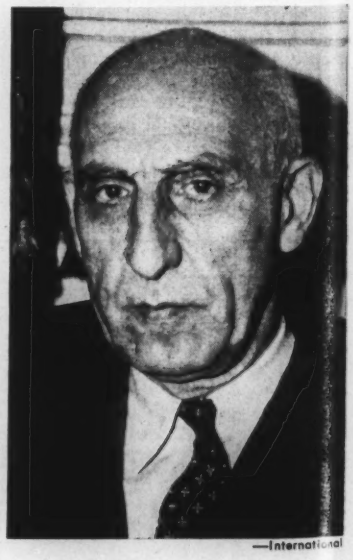

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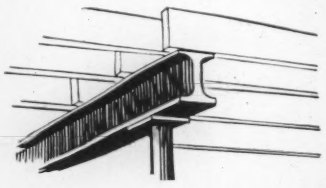
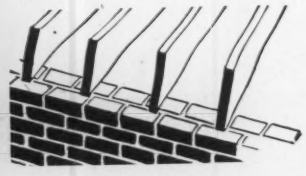
Here are some of the 72 building hints in our handy new reference book "How to Build a Better Home". We sincerely hope they will help you to get the most out of the biggest investment you may ever make.

59. Ground floor joists are usually 2 by 10's spaced on 16 in. centres. Cross-bridging at 8 ft. intervals will prevent springiness. Steel I-beam is recommended for intermediate support between foundation walls. It may rest on 4 in. diameter pipe columns (with ¼ in. plates welded top and bottom), 12 in. masonry columns, or 10 in. sq. poured concrete columns. In any case, each column must have its own footing.





61. Joists set in a solid masonry wall have bevelled ends to avoid damaging the wall should they collapse. Brick walls should be at least 8 ins. thick. For stone 12 ins. is better. Face brick or stone may be backed up with cheaper masonry material, but must be bonded to it. Various bonds produce distinctive surface texture. Concrete block, painted or stuccoed, is economical and has a pleasing appearance.

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LONDON LETTER

AN OCTOBER ELECTION?

The Decision Is In Attlee's Hands And Will Be a Hard One To Make

London.

"WILL there be an election in October?" is becoming an insistent question here. The decision still rests with Mr. Attlee. He may consult the members of his Cabinet, but it is for him alone to decide. Mr. Attlee's temperament is therefore not irrelevant to the issue. Like all party leaders he must, of course, choose the moment which appears most favorable to his own party. But from what one knows and hears of Mr. Attlee, this is not the only factor which will influence him.

For a man who is outwardly so diffident, Mr. Attlee is a remarkably self-confident man. He strongly believes that in the present world crisis a Labor Government *under his leadership* can serve the interests of the country better than any other administration which would be likely to replace it. This accounts, in part, for the tenacity with which he clings to office.

Moreover, his two electoral victories over Mr. Churchill, in 1945 and 1950, have taught him to rate highly his own popular appeal. The public may at the moment have turned against his Government—as it did in the autumn and early winter of 1949—but he still likes to believe that at some other moment (whether it is this year or next year) his own virtues and the virtues of his policy will again be recognized by the electors. He is a patient man.

But there are some hard, unpleasant facts which Mr. Attlee cannot ignore. The Labor Party has only to lose three seats at by-elections, and its absolute majority in the House of Commons will disappear. The state of the parties after the 1950 general elections was:

Labor	315
Conservative	298
Liberal	9
Irish Nationalists	2
Opposition total	309

Hitherto the Labor seats which have been contested at by-elections have been safe seats which the Conservatives could not reasonably hope to win. But even in these, since February of last year, there has been a small but noticeable swing —enough to give the Conservatives a working majority at a general election. Now Labor faces a contest in a seat which it won in 1950 by the comparatively small margin of 4,136 votes. This is Droylsden, in Lancashire, and the figures at the last general election were:

Labor	25,238
Conservatice	21,102
Liberal	5,483

It is clear that Labor is in danger of losing the seat—is, in fact, certain to lose it if the substantial Liberal vote goes to the Conservatives. And no Liberal candidate is standing. The result of this by-election, therefore, cannot but have some influence on Mr. Attlee. If Labor is defeated, the danger of two more Labor losses during the winter will present itself.

It would be an unhappy day for Mr. Attlee and the Labor Party, if he were forced to appeal to the country in mid-winter, not of his own choosing but because he had been deprived of his majority in the House of Commons. He would have been deprived of the initiative—which in electoral matters is all-important. And he would be appealing to the country at a time when support for the Government is always at its lowest; in the cold winter months, when coal is almost unobtainable and food is scarce.

An autumn election, at a date of his own choosing, would therefore seem to offer Mr. Attlee the best hope of victory. But the fact remains that, according to the Gallup Poll, the Conservatives still have a lead in the country sufficient to give them a working majority in the House of Commons.

Mr. Attlee must therefore be looking around for an issue on which he could appeal to the people and have some hope of winning back the lapsed Labor supporters. The obvious one is peace in Korea. If the cease-fire negotiations at Kaesong were successful and widened into negotiations for a general settlement in the Far East, much of the credit (rightly or wrongly) would be given to the Government. It would not be surprising, therefore, if a cease-fire in Korea were followed by a dissolution of Parliament at Westminster.

Such an occasion would enable Mr. Attlee to appeal to that large section of the country which is still apt (rightly or wrongly, it is not for me to say) to regard the Conservatives in general and Mr. Churchill in particular as "war-mongers." But it would be more than that. It would unite the Labor Party at a time when Mr. Bevan's rebellion threatens it with disintegration. It would rally the Labor supporters—and rally them, let it be noticed, under Mr. Attlee's leadership and behind Mr. Attlee's policy.—*Philip Vernon, Observer Service.*

—Brandel

ATTLEE: *Cease-fire, then vote?*

OXEN *still do heavy farm work, due to rocky terrain; are pets. On festive occasions their Dutch yokes and horns are ornamented with vari-colored tassels.*

300 YEARS FOR ACADIANS

OLD *wells have mostly disappeared in favor of modern water supply systems.*

THE OLDEST French-Acadian settlement is celebrating its 300th anniversary this week . . . the Pubnicos—West and East—in Southwest Nova Scotia.

In 1651 a group of colonists accompanied the new Governor of Acadia to what is now Nova Scotia. Among them was Sieur d'Entremont to whom a portion of land was ceded under the title of Baroncy of Pubnicos.

Then in 1755 the English conquered the land and expelled the Acadians. The 250 persons at Pubnico were exiled—some to France, others to the American colonies. Those deported south never went farther than Massachusetts.

Ten years later eight of these families were back. Two d'Entremont families and a Duon family settled west of the harbor; three Amirault and two Belliveau families on the east. From these, all the present-day Pubniconians bearing Acadian names are descended.

—All photos from NS Bureau of Information

WEST PUBNICO *is a secluded yet progressive community of 1,500, on the SW shore of Nova Scotia. Descendents of pioneers still occupy grants of 1651.*

What you can do about

ALLERGIES

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of people in our country are affected by some form of allergy. It is estimated that about four hundred thousand people suffer each year from hay fever alone.

An allergy is a disorder or a *sensitivity* which some persons develop to normally harmless things like pollens, foods and dust. Many other factors may also be involved, such as chemicals, bacteria, etc.

The discomforts that occur when these trouble-makers come in contact with sensitive tissues are believed to be caused by a chemical called histamine. This chemical is apparently released by the body's cells in such large amounts that the tissues themselves are affected and their normal functions upset. This results in sneezing, skin rashes, digestive upsets, and a variety of other discomforts.

Today, treatment for all types of allergy is becoming increasingly effective. There are diagnostic tests which help doctors identify even quite obscure causes. In addition, there are also new drugs which aid in controlling many allergic symptoms.

1. If you have an allergy, ask your doctor about *the antihistamines*. When administered under a physician's advice—as they must be, since they are toxic to some degree — they often give rapid, though *temporary*, relief.

The antihistamines are especially beneficial in those allergies — such as hay fever — which are caused by substances that are inhaled. For best results, however, these drugs should be used along with other measures designed to give more lasting relief.

2. If you have hay fever, the doctor may recommend that desensitizing treatments be given early in the year, long in advance of "the hay fever season."

This helps build up protection and enables many patients to go through the season with little or no discomfort. Prompt and proper treatment is desirable, as studies show that persons with untreated hay fever often develop asthma.

3. If you suspect a food allergy, consult your doctor about diagnostic tests which reveal foods that should be avoided.

Authorities caution against self-prescribed diets to relieve food allergies, because essential foods may be unnecessarily omitted.

It is especially important to follow this safeguard in infants and children who have digestive upsets or skin rashes thought to result from eating certain foods.

Emotional difficulties have been found to play a part in allergy disorders. Consequently, doctors may study the patient's background in an attempt to find and clear up emotional situations that may lead to more frequent or more severe attacks.

Today, through prompt and proper treatment — and *complete* cooperation between the doctor and the patient — most allergy victims can be greatly helped.

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Send for our book, containing valuable information on planning sound credit policy, more facts about American Credit Insurance. For your copy, just phone our office in your city, or write American Credit Indemnity Company of New York, Dept. 53, Toronto, Montreal, Sherbrooke, or First National Bank Building, Baltimore 2, Md.

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INTERMISSION

Art for Pete's Sake

by David Brock

PETER PONKENIETER (that, I need hardly say, is not his real name) is on the whole the best artist in Canada, even though his age is now making him look pretty suspicious to the young. He is by a long way the best draughtsman in the country—and drawing *does* matter once more, you know, ever since Modigliani "rediscovered the line" and Utrillo (was it?) "restored perspective and form".

Pete never really forgot the line, "modern" though he was called by the same people who now wonder if he isn't just a little old-fashioned. Then, too, Pete never developed a commercial-artistic formula, which is more than you can say of almost any other first-rate Canadian artist (who of course refers to his formula as his idiom). In fact, Pete's refusal to stick to a formula makes him hard to classify, and this maddens the pigeon-hole-minded, who cannot commit themselves to parrot-talk about his work and who therefore refuse to buy it.

A few months ago my wife was left a tiny legacy (by a godmother who to that extent at least was godlike), and instead of blowing it in on perishable fabrics, she decided to buy a sketch of Pete's as a proper memento of a nice old lady—an old lady who, eager to propitiate her godchild's husband, had once turned up at our flat with a bent brass trivet, a bust of Wild Bill Shakespeare, and a lovely ship's decanter half full of whisky, the other half being inside her, bless her heart.

WELL, we wrote to Pete, whom I knew of old, and asked if he would send a few drawings and water-color sketches on approval for old sake's sake—half a dozen, maybe. And he sent us fifty-three, explaining that this was his only way of saying hello decently to the Dave he'd not seen this fifteen sorry years. He knew we wanted only one, but he liked to give us a choice, plus some extra fun, and he succeeded.

There were charcoal drawings and pencil drawings and green chalks and water-colors with all the strength of oils and water-colors as sparkling as crystals. And of the fifty-three, hardly two were alike, so that we had an awful time choosing.

However, we did choose one, and were about to send the rest back with much gratitude, when word got round town that we had four dozen genuine Ponkenieters in our isolated little home. The town took this badly. We weren't letting other folk, the Big White Folks, have a fair look. One local artist (who had himself permanently on loan out in BC from the mystic East) went so far as to say that we weren't even *trying* to sell these pictures or to exhibit them properly—as if we were running a show! We were told to rent a room or two in the Art Gallery, or to send the pictures to the University, where they would be exhibited and sold free of commission. We tried to explain we weren't dealers, but that didn't stop the callers and the phone calls. We let a few people look at the pictures, while we wrote to Pete and asked if he had any objection to our selling some pictures. Pete said that would be all right, in moderation.

SO EVERY night for a month we had people wandering through our house, snubbing us as shopkeepers and busting the corners off Pete's mats and saying our prices were too high. Finally we got even sicker of this than we had been to begin with, if possible, and we said that anyone who wanted to see the pictures must come on a certain day at a certain time and we'd get them all over with at once.

Several men were puzzled by the lack of sameness in the pictures, and asked "What period of Ponkenieter are they?" One of them actually asked this while going through my gramophone records, and I said those weren't pictures at all, they were records. Unmannered art is one thing but the unmannered artistic are another.

A great many people were worried in case the picture they liked was now out of date—as if they tore up all their adornments at home every few hours, and even tore up the home itself every few months, in the interests of conforming to a vogue.

SOME people told me they would like to have certain pictures if Pete would climb down on the price, so I wrote to Pete and said "How about $7.89 instead of $60?" and Pete told me to make it $48.72. I phoned the men and said it was now $50, but they said they had decided to buy *Canadian* pictures instead. I'd always thought Pete was a Canadian, but apparently he was not Canadian enough.

Well, I wasn't out to sell the darn things anyhow, that's the whole point. No obligation to buy, ladies and gents, none whatever. *Don't* walk up, walk up, walk up, and see the big show. Walk down, as quick as ever your wandering legs can carry you. I've mailed the pictures back today, two months late. And I've never been so sick of art in all my life. You've nearly ruined my own picture for me. But not quite.

WRAPPED IN FUR: A sweeping coat of Starlight mink, with tapered flap pockets and rounded collar. Mink tie bow at neck is separate piece, can be used to belt in the full back to give fitted look. Right: Softly styled coat of blonde otter, with loop-scarf neckline and high flap pockets. Note the big turned back cuffs. Paisley print lining. Both by Esther Dorothy.

WORLD OF WOMEN

THE NEW LOOK OF YOUR FUR COAT

STRANGE AND WONDERFUL THINGS have been happening to furs, and we are rapidly reaching the point where one may be excused for wondering if the animal kingdom has been increased by the addition of some entirely new members. But all these apparently new and certainly exciting furs are the familiar ones after they have been dyed, clipped or what have you. Fox, for instance, takes on an entirely new downy soft character when clipped. Poles apart is the raccoon coat worn by the undergrad of the Twenties and the smoothly sheared raccoon coat his daughter wears today.

And furs change color as easily as brunettes become platinum blondes . . . or vice versa. A favorite color is midnight blue. Another is called Dubonnet Blonde (to be seen in the photograph at right). Muskrat gets into the act in new colors such as Fisher, Klondike Mink and Harvest Mink.

Fur on fur is still important, although less obvious than when first introduced. Small collars, roll cuffs, curved narrower tuxedos of Persian or seal, or silver blue mink are seen on lustrous Persian.

The silhouette is slimmer than it has been in many seasons. Hand in hand with this slim silhouette of the fur coat is also the fitted silhouette—but the looser fur coat is apt to be the favorite of most women because they find it slips on more easily over a suit.

Necklines are a fashion in themselves. Narrow bands turn into ascots, low revers, or stole shapes. The "set back" collar which stands away from the neckline has a completely new look and permits the use of an attractive scarf. There is a chubby "boule" collar which frames the face, and a curved collar which lies flat like a capelet but is notched to permit it to be drawn up around the ears.

SUNTAN AND THE COLOR OF YOUR EYES

SUNLIGHT: Friend or Foe?

by Helen Claire Howes

ONLY MAD DOGS and Englishmen go out in the noonday sun, according to one of Noel Coward's sprightly lyrics. But, come the first days of warm weather, Canadians by the thousands go out in the sun, midday, all day, and set about toasting themselves to a turn. By now, August, ardent sun-worshippers who have really put their minds to the job have acquired a look of tanned well-being that should carry through well into fall before reversion to winter pallor.

Let's take a closer look at these sun-tanned individuals. Is a "healthy" tan really an indication of good health? Is a suntan only skin deep? Is sunlight friend or foe of the human body?

It may be both. Sunlight produces a vitamin essential to the body and helps heal disease. But if used improperly it can scorch and destroy, cause hives, eczema, and even cancer.

Treatment by sunlight, regulated and supervised, has established itself so well in tuberculosis that many physicians feel it should be used more in other diseases. It is beneficial in many conditions; moreover, it is free. It is recommended for improvement of general health, increased resistance to disease, debility from fatigue and worry, and convalescence from acute disease.

Besides the good psychological effect, sun treatment improves the appetite, digestion, and ability to sleep. According to Dr. A. R. McPherson of the Saskatoon Sanatorium, a sunbath increases the blood supply to muscles and skin, making the latter thicker and more pliable. Its function as regulator of body temperature is improved; the sun-treated person does not feel the cold so much, nor develop colds as easily.

Upon exposure to sunlight, the skin becomes resistant to infection. Indeed, the rays kill bacteria so that pimples, acne, styes, boils, tend to clear up. Tone of the blood vessels is improved too, and some doctors claim the sun has a beneficial effect on the blood itself, increasing the red cells and the amount of hemoglobin.

Little is known about effect of sunbaths on the body's metabolism. It is known, however, that radiant energy is absorbed from the sun. Probably the best-known function of the sun is its ability to make vitamin D by acting upon the ergosterol in the oils of the skin. Absorbed by the skin, the vitamin helps to make and repair bone.

It is popularly thought that the physical benefits are brought about by tanning the skin. With this end in view, people of all ages lie about on decks and docks, naked as the law permits, lathering on oils and lotions. But it is not the pigmentation, called tan, that produces the effects. Actually, the tan develops as a protection to the body against injury by over-exposure to the ultraviolet rays.

If you are more interested in the physical benefits than in a toast-brown appearance, the smart way is to take your sunbaths gradually, never burning, and permitting the skin to get as little tanned as possible.

VITAMIN D can only be made when there is ergosterol-containing oil in the skin. Using ether, scientists washed all the natural oil off the ears of rabbits; the sunlight was not able to make vitamin D, and the animals developed rickets. Dry out the oil by repeated burning or constant dark-tanning, and the vitamin-making process comes to an end. The sun accepts no substitutes; it cannot make vitamin D out of cold cream or olive oil.

Some persons believe the heat-giving rays responsible for their sunburn, but ultraviolet rays do not give heat. They operate in the high, cold Alps as well as in warm climates, and when reflected by ice, snow, sand or water, their effect is increased. Many a bad burn has resulted from not taking reflected light into consideration.

The skin of even a healthy person, particularly of a child, should never be burned. Dr. McPherson says that between 6 and 11 o'clock in the morning is the best time for sunbaths as the undesirable heat rays are not as strong then.

Besides burning, with blisters, fever, pain and itching, the sun may produce hives in persons allergic to sunlight, rashes, "cold sores", spots and warts. When sunburn subsides, the skin of brunettes may be left tanned, but blondes may be badly freckled, particularly the white-skinned, blue-eyed blondes. Many of the latter can't go into the sun at all without developing a harmless crop of freckles.

Cancer of the skin is three or four times more prevalent in Florida than in northern United States or Canada. Habitual exposure of fair, sensitive skin favors the development of cancer, says an article published in a medical journal, particularly where there is constant contact with tars, creosotes, arsenic, or paraffin oils, such as occurs in many occupations. In Florida, skin cancer is relatively common among farmers, fishermen and construction workers, and also among those constantly engaged in outdoor sports without adequate skin protection.

ANOTHER ARTICLE dealing with this subject appeared in a Chicago medical journal, stressing the effect of eye-color inheritance. Of 100 patients with skin cancer, 13 had brown eyes and 87 belonged to the blue-eyed group. Only 8 per cent of the brown-eyed never tanned, as compared with 37 per cent of the blue-eyed.

No patient who had 2 brown-eyed parents (and only 4 with one brown-eyed parent) had any family history of skin cancer. Twenty-one who had a family history of skin cancer had 2 blue-eyed parents. It follows that the more brown-eyed

HER DEEP MID-SUMMER TAN *protects her against injury by over-exposure to ultraviolet rays.* —Miller

HELEN CLAIRE HOWES, *graduate of Alma College and (cum laude) of McGill, lives in Montreal. She is medical copy writer of a large pharmaceutical firm, has written many articles on medical topics for British, United States and Canadian publications.*

inheritance you possess, the more likely you are to take a tan without burning, and the better natural protection you have from the sun.

On the other hand, blue-eyed children of blue-eyed parents are the most susceptible, and for this reason they must be more careful. Of course, some of these are capable of tanning without repeated burning, they thus build up some protection by the acquired pigmentation. But many are almost completely unable to acquire and retain a thick-enough outer layer of skin to protect them from the wave-length of the dangerous rays.

Ancestors of two-thirds of the whole group mentioned in the above article were English, Irish, or Scottish, but probably blue-eyed northern Europeans, and possibly all "completely blue-eyed" persons react in the same manner. Dark-skinned races appear to be immune to the type of cancer produced by sunlight, and so possibly are all "completely brown-eyed" persons.

Skin cancer in Canada, as in Florida, occurs mostly among blue-eyed persons engaged in outdoor work—fishing, farming, construction — particularly among those working with tars, creosotes, etc., which make the skin sensitive to sunlight.

Persons constantly exposed to sunlight should protect the skin with a barrier cream that reflects the light rays and keeps the skin cool and dry. (Skin cancer, by the way, is the simplest type to deal with but, like all malignant growths, must be treated in time.)

WHEN a dermatologist was queried as to the dangers involved in constant burning from sunlight or quartz lamp for so-called cosmetic purposes, he said that in Canada skin cancer due to this cause is rare. However, he went on, the general result of frequent sunburn is to coarsen the skin, dry out the natural oils, wither and wrinkle it, particularly in thin-skinned blondes who do not tan. "These are the girls who will be wrinkled old women at 40!" was his blunt way of expressing it.

On the other hand the teen-ager, whose bugbear is an oily skin and acne, can take some comfort in the probability that she will have enough oil left in her skin (if not ruined by burning) to provide an unwrinkled complexion in middle age.

DOWN UNDER

Passport to Travel

by Margaret Ecker Francis

Canberra, Australia.

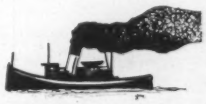
IF IT'S TRAVEL and adventure Miss Canada is after, the Secretariat of the Department of External Affairs would seem to be the answer.

In this high, sunny federal capital of the Australian Commonwealth, three smart Canadian girls, who look after the secretarial end of the Canadian High Commissioner's office, are living a country club life besides.

Jean Kelly, of Pincher Creek, Alberta; Molly Prince, of Drummondville, Que., and Louise Marshall, from Fort William, are sunburned and gay. They have attractive, low-rent living accommodation, food is cheap by Canadian standards. They golf, play tennis and badminton all year round, even ski. They have the opportunity to get to know a strange country and its people really well, before they move on to another, equally interesting post. Their lives have the same variety and excitement as the rest of a corps of girls whose work for the Department sends them junketing around the world.

THEIR OFFICE is a charming house, once a diplomatic residence, set in a grove of trees, including even Canadian maples to make them feel at home. Canberra itself is a city of wide, tree-lined streets, luscious gardens and beautiful buildings. A blue mist hangs gently on the red, pine- and eucalyptus-covered hills that surround the city which lies in the clear, dry air, 2,000 feet above sea level.

Of all Australian capitals, Canberra is the highest, has the lowest rainfall and the most Canadian climate. Even in summer, November, December and January down here, the average temperature is 70 degrees, although it might sneak up into the nineties for a few days. In winter, the Canadian summertime, when a sharp, dry wind blows off the nearby snow-covered mountains, the average temperature is 44 degrees, with occasional touches of frost.



"It's a glorious land, of beautiful sunshine, particularly in winter," said Molly Prince dreamily. "I can play golf all year round, and I love it."

Molly has one criticism. "Christmas in the heat, that's horrible. It takes the joy out of eating turkey and plum pudding, and Christmas trees look rather silly."

But Molly, a cheerful, plump girl in a Cameron tartan skirt, is happy with a land that allows her to golf one day, and the next, after a couple of hours' bus journey, ski at the alpine Kosciusko.

"Then after another two years here, I'll be off to see somewhere else." An ex-Wren petty officer, who served in London during the war, she had three-and-a-half years in The Hague, before moving to Australia almost a year and a half ago. "I liked Holland. I like it here, but I'll be ready and eager to move on when the time comes," she said.

Canberra is like Calgary to tall, brown-haired, Alberta-born Jean Kelly. "Maybe that's why I like it so much," she admitted.

Jean too joined the Department of External Affairs to see the world. "It's wonderful what a magic carpet a stenographic course can be!" she said. "In the RCAF it took me to England during the war, so after I was demobbed, I decided to do this kind of work, because it gives you a chance to know countries, by living in them." Her first post was in Newfoundland, during the busy, pre-confederation days.

DOES she like Australians? "So much that I'm marrying one," said the pretty girl with animated, blue-grey eyes. Her husband-to-be is Flt.-Lieut. A. G. Rainey, of the Royal Australian Air Force.

Marriage to an Australian is an adventure for a Canadian girl, she admits. "Women in Australia haven't the equal status with men we have at home," she said. "Husbands aren't so considerate and they don't provide their wives with the labor-saving devices in the home we have in Canada. But I think I'll have a good life."

Jean and Molly are having a good life now, they both admit. An attractive apartment has been made for them in one wing of the Canadian office. For a nominal rent, they have a large sitting room, opening onto a screened porch with a view of the garden; gay bedrooms and a large bathroom, as well as a large kitchen with an electric stove and refrigerator, unusual items in Australian homes.

Louise Marshall, a tall, animated girl, in a chic black suit, could live with them. But she prefers the gregarious life of a private hotel in the centre of Canberra. "I find living with diplomatic corps people from all over the world is a better way to meet people and understand foreign affairs," she said.

"In a new country I meet all the people, and see all the places I can." In two years in Australia she has seen the northern, tropical region around Cairns and Brisbane, has cruised through the romantic, south sea atmosphere of the Great Barrier Reef.

At her other posts, in New Zealand and Cuba, she did the same. "I'm seeing the world, and I love it," she said.

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Triple Champ

WITH her three-hole lead all but wiped out by a last-stand comeback of the former champion, Marlene Stewart sank a one foot putt, and wrapped up the Canadian Ladies' Open golf championship. It was the second national championship in seven days for the sensational 17-year-old youngster from Lookout Point club at Fonthill, Ont., near Niagara Falls. A week ago she marched off with the Canadian Ladies' Close championship. And earlier she had annexed the Ontario title.

—Canada Wide

Marlene Stewart

■ Step right up and win a Provincial golf championship! That's what **Rae Milligan** of Jasper, Alta, did. It was only her second tournament, too. And what makes it even more remarkable, she's only 17 years old. But she's a golf pro's daughter. That started her off on the right swing.

—CP

Rae Milligan

■ It's a $2,000 bridge between High School and the University of British Columbia for **Maureen Louise Sankey** of Vancouver. She won the Chris Spencer Foundation Special Scholarship for that amount just recently.

TEST YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE

Can You Outsmart a Radio Quiz?

by Kimball McIlroy

"NOW I ASK YOU" is a radio program of the panel-quiz type, featured weekly by the CBC on its Trans-Canada network. Regular panel members are author Morley Callaghan, editor Ralph Allen, and writer James Bannerman, with a guest each week among whom have been such diverse personalities as Sir Ernest MacMillan, Gypsy Rose Lee, Dr. Brock Chisholm, Anna Neagle, and Gussie Moran.

Questions—always in three parts—are submitted by listeners who, if they succeed in stumping the "experts" on all three parts, receive as a prize a year's membership in a popular book club. The questions below are some which have baffled the panel on all three parts during the season just past. How will you do with them? *Answers appear on Page 36.*

What's a good score? Well, the experts and their guests would probably say that anything at all is a good score, but don't forget that while these stumped them a lot of others equally difficult didn't. Counting a point a part, you're really good to answer twenty or better out of the possible forty-five . . . *we* think.

—Gilbert A. Milne

QUIZ BOARD: (L *to* R) *expert Morley Callaghan, scripter Kim McIlroy, Master of Ceremonies Rupert Lucas, experts Ralph Allen, James Bannerman.*

1. Into what body of water does each of these Canadian rivers empty:
   (a) The Albany?
   (b) The Fraser?
   (c) The Peace?

2. These three men were the leaders of their countries at the onset of World War II. But can you name the predecessor of:
   (a) Edouard Daladier?
   (b) Adolf Hitler?
   (c) Benito Mussolini?

3. For what three plays did Robert Sherwood win the Pulitzer Prize?

4. For what three plays did Eugene O'Neill win the Pulitzer Prize?

5. Identify:
   (a) "Tales of A Wayside Inn"
   (b) "Tales of Soldiers and Civilians"
   (c) "Tales of My Landlord"

6. Under what circumstances did Shakespearian characters utter these words:
   (a) "The raven himself is hoarse
   That croaks the fatal entrance of . . ."
   (b) "Your voice shall be strong as any man's
   In the disposing of new dignities."
   (c) "My ears have not yet drunk a hundred words
   Of that tongue's utterance, yet I know the sound."

7. What were the first names of these composers:
   (a) Gounod?
   (b) Rossini?
   (c) Humperdinck?

8. These men were all spare-time inventors. What were their regular trades or occupations?
   (a) Samuel F. B. Morse
   (b) Alexander Graham Bell
   (c) Robert Fulton

9. Who were these poetic "daughters" of Tennyson?
   (a) "A daughter of the gods, divinely tall,
   And most divinely fair."
   (b) "The daughter of a hundred Earls."
   (c) " . . . one fair daughter, and none other child,
   And she was fairest of all flesh on earth."

10. What English kings bore these nicknames:
   (a) "Beauclerc"?
   (b) "Longshanks"?
   (c) "Harefoot"?

11. In the world of the arts, what is each of these and who created it:
   (a) "The Night Watch"?
   (b) "The Night-Piece to Julia"?
   (c) "A Night on the Bald Mountain"?

12. What are the closing lines of "Julius Caesar", "Macbeth", and "Hamlet"?

13. Identify these well known explorers and colonial governors:
   (a) Louis de Buade
   (b) René Robert Cavalier
   (c) Paul de Chomedy

14. Name three famous men, other than monarchs, whose first name was Ferdinand.

15. Give the source of these quotations:
   (a) " . . . if winter comes, can spring be far behind?"
   (b) "When the hounds of spring are on winter's traces."
   (c) "Now is the winter of our discontent Made glorious summer . . ."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

—Bob Macpherson

RADIO TEAM

TWO Canadian radio personalities were married last week. **Beth Lockerbie,** well-known Toronto radio and stage actress, formerly of Calgary, and **Esse W. Ljungh,** one of the CBC's top drama producers, were married at the Heart Lake, Ont., home of Col. and Mrs. A. E. Taylor. Mr. Ljungh directs the daytime serial, "Brave Voyage," in which his wife plays the leading role.

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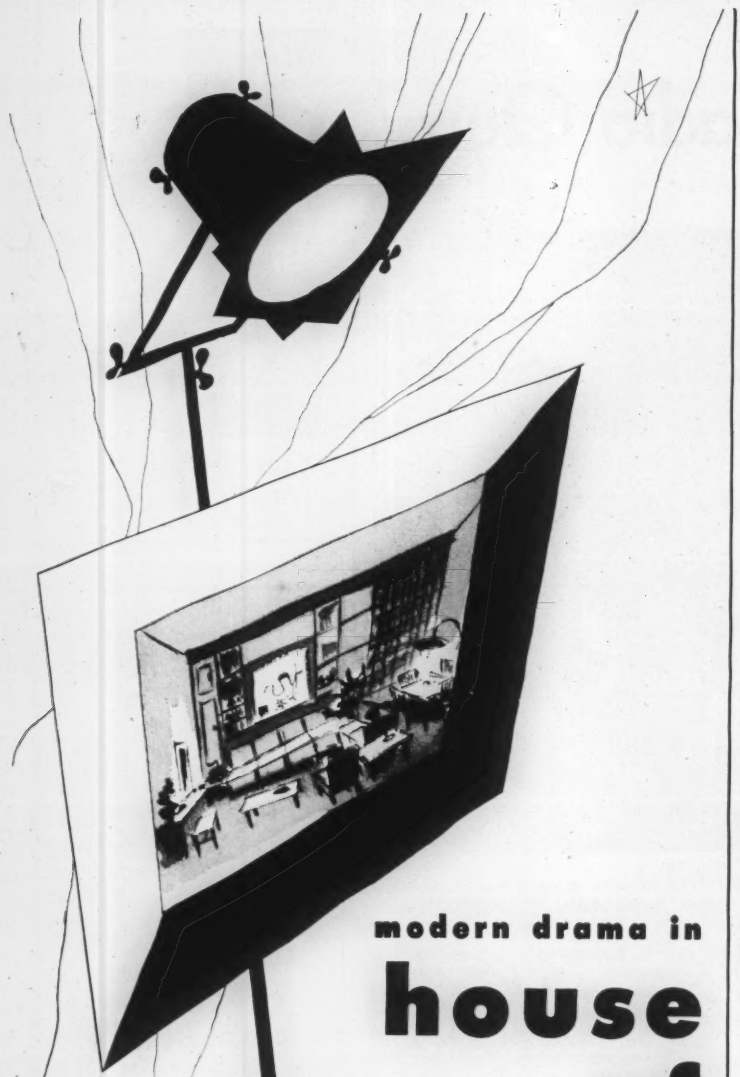

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INTERVIEW:

Leap But Look

by Margaret Ness

IT WAS a case of Ann for Anne and "the show must go on." At Toronto's Melody Fair, **Anne Bollinger** was rehearsing "The Desert Song", had sudden throat trouble. A frantic director remembered that **Ann Andre** had sung the role three years ago. Ann was just finishing a 6-weeks' engagement at Vancouver's Theatre Under the Stars. A wire was sent to her.

And Ann flew, literally, to the rescue. Did the show and, for good measure, stayed on to do "The Vagabond King" for which Anne had also been engaged.

For the two weeks in Toronto Ann lived in nylon. Her trunk had been sent from Vancouver to New York where she now makes her home. She just had her nylon personals, a black basic nylon dress and the dress she intended to fly home in . . . and the most beautiful white fleecy shawl-stole that her mother had knit for her. It fell to her knees and could be used on coolish days and evenings over a plain or cocktail dress.

Ann has made a reputation for herself in musical shows, so we asked her what advice she had for young aspirants. "Don't leap at chances until you are ready for them," she said. "It may ruin your career to be pushed too soon into the limelight."

Success, Ann thinks, is 50 per cent confidence in yourself and your voice and 50 per cent practical experience. But they aren't gained simultaneously. First, you should be perfectly confident and at ease, vocally and technically, before you even audition for a part and the experience that goes with it.

Ann says she ought to know, for she let herself be pushed too soon into the ingenue role in "The Red Mill" (1946)—which went from her native Hollywood on to Broadway. Ann feels she wasn't prepared for it. She wore herself out and practically had to start all over again.

The trouble, says Ann, is that once you get a good fat part, you're caught up in the mad whirl and and you don't dare stop and take the time off to go back and get in some more studying. Fortunately for Ann, she made the grade but too many don't.

And then in her friendly way—you feel you have known Ann for a long, long time on a first meeting—she mentioned how wonderful the cast of Melody Fair had been to her. "I've never found such sympathy and sweetness in all my U.S. touring," she said. "And the Toronto audiences have been grand. So responsive."

BRAIN-TEASER:

Face the Music

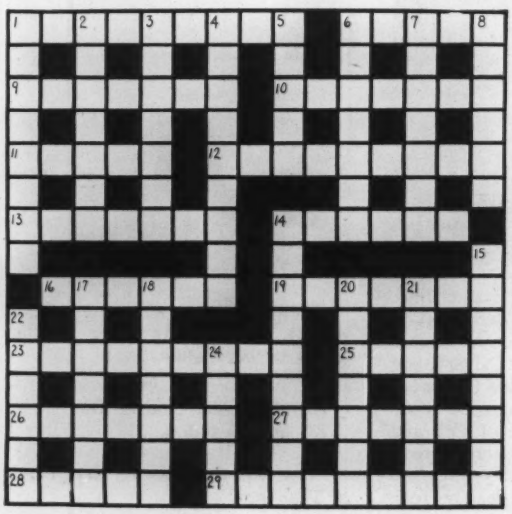
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. One wouldn't expect a hill-billy tune to be this. (9)
6. Mendelssohn's pet name. (5)
9. To tread, on a treadmill, perhaps. (7)
10. It's not a pro-noun. (7)
11. There's no end of ladies about here! (5)
12. Will a tea service provide this— (3,2,4)
13. —and this for tea? Sure! (7)
14. The Sitwell-Walton suite is in the front of the building. (6)
16. "……that are brightest" suggests "Maritana" should have a well lit stage. (6)
19. On a main part of Vancouver Island. (7)
23. How odd that Caruso needed a change of partner to sing this. (5,4)
25. A remodelled 24 can also be this. (5)
26. Showing courage, 14 across loses face but wins approval all around. (7)
27. He made a last stand with 50 in a group. (7)
28. Trying things, very! (5)
29. Beauticians, no doubt, find this easier to lift. (5,4)

DOWN

1. Wagner's "Guileless Fool" who became King of the Holy 5. (8)
2. Horns for hunting. (7)
3. Named, that is, after an African province. (7)
4. Ancient metronomes? (3,.6)
5. See 1 down. (5)
6. It is changed into French money. (7)
7. Direction of Poe's Annabel? (7)
8. In Handel's opera a seer gets two kisses. (6)
14. Over enthusiastic about getting a tan in California? (9)
15. Not light music. (8)
17. Can't get at a choral work! (7)
18. Did Bellini's titled lady go to Nova Scotia to make a conquest? (7)
20. He took up his pen with an air (to see if it wrote under water?) (7)
21. Drink for a hot cubist? (4,3)
22. Just the place for a horse-opera! (6)
24. He was a 14 down sort of lad. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Confucius
6 and 28. Sweet as a nut
10. Claret
11. Apple pie
12. Grounded
13. Agents
14. Appear
17. Dreading
18. Wolfgang
21. Settee
23. Fillip
24. See 29
27. Reginald
28. See 6.
29 and 24. Fresh as a daisy
30. Tennessee

DOWN

2. Osler
3. Fortune
4. Cited
5. Unaided
7. Weekend
8. Existence
9. Speakers
15. Profiteer
16. Reappear
19. Follies
20. Grandee
22. Teabags
25. Again
26. Sauce

FILMS

MUCH GYRE, LITTLE GIMBLE

by Melwyn Breen

SEVEN MAIDS with seven mops could hardly have created a worse botch of "Alice in Wonderland" than Disney's battery of 13 writer-adapters (dutifully and interminably credited). Granted that the two books ("Looking Glass," dismembered, has been drawn on as well) had to be ruthlessly condensed to the cartoon-film's limited 70 minutes, it seems as though the 13 read every fifth page of the original then abandoned it and went to work.

Henry James once described the writing of a romance-fantasy as a process whereby the author creates a sort of balloon, tied to the earth by a single slender thread. The trick lies in cutting this attachment to reality so subtly that the reader is unconscious of the point where the story drifts away from the daily world.

This is the way of "Alice": the book is so consistent within itself that it is a complete unit; so whole that every part is vitally related to every other. It is this unity that gives the book its spirit, a spirit composed of two things: first, that one seems not to read but to dream it; secondly, that Wonderland is a world where figures of speech are carried to their logical conclusion. When Salvador Dali writes of his terror as a child, on hearing that his father was "tied up at the office," he was for a moment glimpsing and sharing Alice's kingdom.

But this central idea of Alice is basically an intellectual one and so naturally that would never, never do. Disney's balloon is anchored firmly to the earth: could there be anything more stupid than showing that Alice's slow descent down the White Rabbit's hole was effected because her skirt billowed out to make a parachute?

That the film is an "adaptation" is an empty claim; that it was "inspired" by the book might be asserted, if such a word really were applicable. What has happened in fact is that various characters — White Rabbit, March Hare, Mad Hatter — have served as prototypes for new figures that lend themselves to the cliché-ridden treatment of the biff!-wham! school of animated cartoons. Only rarely, do we get anything of the peculiar delight of pure Disney: specifically in Tweedledum and Tweedledee, who are, even in the new form, very amusing.

But even where the figures have been adapted there are moments of ineptitude that are shocking in their pointlessness. Alice's meeting with the Caterpillar (where the original's satire is pretty strong), the two face each other with really nothing to say or do apart from standard "business" of the cartoon film. There's a certain twisted amusement in watching a drawn character make as awkward an acting display as next week's starlet.

I suppose your reaction to the film will of course depend on your loyalty to Lewis Carroll (and you can't really leave out Sir John Tenniel, after all these years of association). And since 90 per cent of its viewers will be children of the Hopalong-Cassidy era, a cartoon filled with laborious songs and stilted imagination will be all of a piece—and I don't know why I add this paragraph.

"FABIOLA" is a somewhat viscous picture made in Italy, dealing with the problems of early Christians. The actors, with the exception of Michele Morgan, are all unfamiliar to me and for most of the time they are posed in togas and uniforms in such a way as to suggest a glimpse into the Roman-sculpture section of a museum.

The photography in and about villas and catacombs is highly pleasing and its makers evidently believe that it shouldn't be rushed. This involved story is rather turgid but it is enlivened by some quite exciting, if gruesome, scenes of martyrdom, specifically that of St. Sebastian whose death is shown as it was so often depicted by Renaissance painters — arrow by arrow. There are also some very exciting gladiatorial combats between *retiarius* and *secutor:* the former carrying only a net and trident, the latter heavily armed and armored. And unless he has his own back in the forthcoming "Quo Vadis," Cecil B. DeMille is easily outdone by this picture in the final or "wholesale slaughter" sequence, when hundreds of Christians undergo death in the arena by lion, fire, crucifixion and, possibly, sheer weight of numbers. All in all, this film is a combination of piety and sadism that makes it much more suitable for modern children than, let us say, "Alice in Wonderland."

—RKO Radio

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"

MARY LOWREY ROSS will resume the Film department on her return from vacation.

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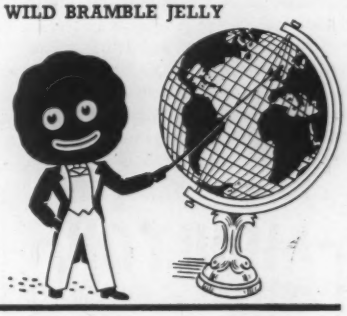

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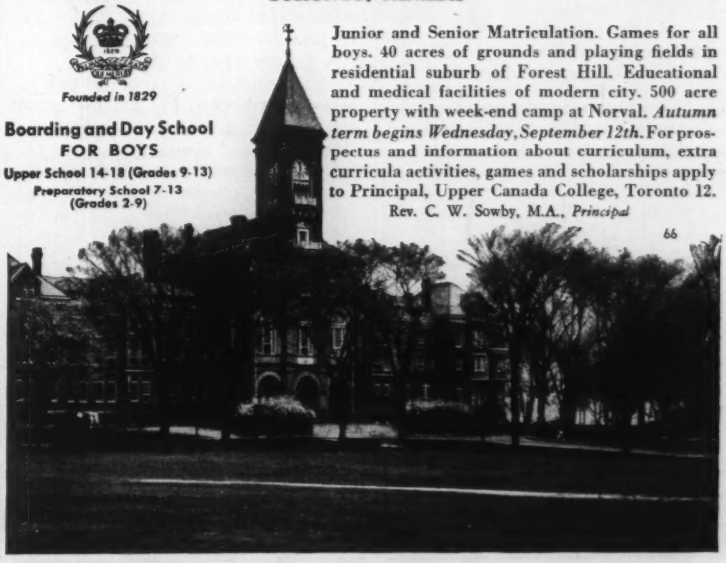

Canada's Seven Greatest Preachers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

ronto; (3) Rev. E. J. Bailey, First Baptist Church, Edmonton; (4) Rt. Rev. Francis Carroll, RC Bishop of Calgary; (5) Rev. Earle C. Gordon, First United Church, Truro; (6) Rabbi Abraham Feinberg, Holy Blossom Temple, Toronto, and (7) Rev. Gerald Cragg, Erskine and American United Church, Montreal.

THE REV. IAN BURNETT is best known as the minister to Mackenzie King. Lord Tweedsmuir was also a regular attendant of his church. Ian Burnett is a Scotsman who was called to St. Andrew's in 1943. He is a very fluent speaker. He deals with the human qualities of people in his sermons —he has the human touch. There is a great deal of zeal about his preaching. He believes with his whole heart what he is saying. It is fitting to recall here the story of a farmer in Western Ontario who having heard the funeral address for the late PM on the air, drove almost 200 miles to Toronto to watch the funeral procession just to see the man who had delivered the address.

CANON F. H. WILKINSON is a big man, fair, and broad-minded. He is not typically Anglican. He could be right at home in any church. He has had a wide experience as a foreign missionary and on the battlefield. A native of Nova Scotia he has served in both the East and the West. His people at St. Paul's are behind him to a man. A popular speaker at service clubs he has exceptional qualities for gripping his audience.

REV. EDGAR J. BAILEY of Edmonton is a man who possesses a good voice and has an excellent delivery. The secret of projecting his personality has been given to him. He was very popular as a chaplain. His congregation likes his down-to-earth, non-academic approach to his subject. He is an experienced broadcaster. A coming man in the Baptist Church, he has recently been elected President of the Baptist Union of Western Canada.

Although the preacher is the feature of a Protestant service, it is a little different with Roman Catholic worship. Nevertheless, there are some outstanding Roman Catholic preachers in Canada today. The name of RT. REV. FRANCIS P. CARROLL, Bishop of Calgary, comes near the top of this poll of outstanding preachers. A student of Sacred Scriptures and graduate of the Biblical Institute of Jerusalem, he has spent most of his 61 years in Canada. He is a man who wears well — a man who is welcome where those of other religions gather for discussions. He is a thoughtful speaker whose diction is impeccable. For the present he is absent from the pulpit through illness.

REV. C. EARLE GORDON is still a young man in his early forties. A graduate of Dalhousie and Pine Hill Divinity School, he is one of the most promising men in the United Church today. His ability to inspire has put him in great demand for church missions. He talks a language people understand. He has an outstanding microphone manner. He is a handsome man, has a fine appearance in a pulpit and a good voice. He has had calls from city churches but he is content to minister to the 600 families that make up the congregation of First United Church, Truro.

RABBI ABRAHAM FEINBERG belies the impressions most people have of a Jewish Rabbi. He is a liberal modernist, young at 50, impulsive and an idealist. He takes a keen interest in current affairs and uses events of the day in his sermons. He is a sincere showman. Always a crusader for minorities he has done a lot to promote brotherhood. He speaks freely, says what he thinks.

REV. GERALD CRAGG is not a powerful preacher. He has the quality of wearing well. His sermons reflect study and planning. Born in Japan and educated at Victoria and Emmanuel Colleges, he was one time editor of the *New Outlook*—a United Church paper. He was also a professor at Union College, Montreal.

Now that you have SATURDAY NIGHT's poll of the seven great preachers, perhaps you would like to make a list for yourself.

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In each issue—

SATURDAY NIGHT

★ 28 Departments
★ Editorials
★ Byline Writers
★ News Round-up

—CP

FINAL INSTRUCTIONS *for Wing Cmdr. David Williams* (rt) *before jet solo.*

PEOPLE

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

■ **John McLaren,** formerly of Calgary and Edmonton, will star with Mary Martin in "South Pacific" at Drury Lane Theatre in London in November. Since his discharge from the services he has been in Britain doing theatrical and film work.

■ At Wichita Air Force Base, Kansas, **Wing Cmdr. David John Williams** of Vancouver soloed this month in a T-33 jet trainer. He is with the USAF on an exchange basis. Before being attached to the 306th Bomb Wing at Tampa, Fla., he was chief test pilot for the RCAF's Winter Experimental Station at Churchill, Man. In the picture above he is shown getting final instructions from Capt. Forrest H. Fegan of the USAF before the flight.

■ **Jacques Barrière,** 27-year-old Montreal civil engineer, has won a scholarship for a year's post-graduate study at Yale University's Bureau of Highway Traffic. The award, announced by the Canadian Good Roads Association, is the first of its kind to be set up in Canada.

—CP

L/CPL. VALLIERE: *Cymbals, pies.*

■ **L/Cpl. Albert Vallière** of Sherbrooke, Que., is becoming known as the best cook in the Korean war zone. He officially cooks for the 25th Canadian Provost Detachment but his fame, especially as a pie maker, has spread and he now serves all comers. He calls the hungry by clanging Chinese cymbals of the kind used by the Communists to rattle UN forces when attacking.

■ **Lt.-Col. H. A. Phillips,** OBE, 40, of Victoria, is leaving his Army administrative job in Halifax to command the administrative unit of Canada's 27th Brigade which is expected to go to Europe this fall. An outstanding horseman, Col. Phillips was for several years a member of the Canadian Army team which took part in international horse shows. During World War II he served overseas as a senior staff officer with the 1st Canadian Division.

—CP

LT.-COL. PHILLIPS

■ From London comes word that **Alan** and **Blanche Lund** are stopping the show. They're the Toronto dance team that made such a hit in "Meet the Navy" and then went on to an 18-months' run in London's West End in the revue, "Piccadilly Hayride." Then they came back home and did 15 months of hotel shows. Now they share top billing with Tommy Trinder and Pat Kirkwood in "Fancy Free" for enthusiastic encores. In Germany with "Meet the Navy" Blanche contracted polio. But six years later she was dancing again.

■ North Vancouver swimmers, **Kay** and **Gerry McNamee** between them won the seven senior free-style events in the Canadian Swimming and Diving Championships held in Vancouver. Kay, 20, won the women's 100-, 200- and 400-yard races. Gerry, 17, won the 1,500-yard free-style in 18.31.9 seconds, 15.5 seconds off the record set by Bob Pirie of Toronto.

BOOKS

FOR THE WATCHERS

ONTARIO BIRDS—by L. L. Snyder—*Clarke, Irwin—$4.50.*

OF THE 351 species of birds which have been recorded in Ontario not one is peculiar to the Province. Mr. Snyder's very readable book is, therefore, of more than Province-wide interest. But it is of particular interest to the ever-increasing number of "bird watchers" throughout Ontario since it complements the standard field guides on the one hand and the strictly technical literature on the other.

EASTERN PHOEBE

As Curator of Ornithology at the Royal Ontario Museum, Mr. Snyder has made a life-long study of his subject. In non-technical language his book tells what birds are, how they are distributed, how they migrate and how they are classified. The greater part of the book, however, is given to the description of the birds most commonly found in Ontario, and in these graceful but factual essays there is a wealth of bird lore—of habits and habitats, and of bird songs.

One of the most useful features of the book is a Spring calendar of average, first-arrival dates of 50 common migrants. This table is based on observations over periods of up to 25 years at 11 points throughout the province and indicates not only when birds might be expected to arrive but the timing of their passage through Ontario to their final nesting ground.

T. M. Shortt, noted ornithologist and artist, has illustrated Ontario Birds with 146 line drawings which give the detail of feet, heads and bills of the different orders in addition to drawings of particular species in flight or at rest. The end papers show the districts and observation points referred to by Mr. Snyder in his text.

—W.A.H.

PEOPLE OF CHINA

WIDOW, NUN AND COURTESAN — by Lin Yutang—*Longmans, Green—$3.75.*

LIN YUTANG'S latest work consists of three novelettes which introduce three widely different and interesting women of old, traditional and new China to the reader. Two of the stories are translations and the third a retold tale from an old legend by the gifted author himself. As Lin Yutang writes of his main characters, "All of these three women, widow, nun and courtesan, had to make the best of their lives without Confucius. The widow totally ignored Confucius, the nun was beyond him, and the courtesan tried at least to defy him."

"Widow Chuan" is a gusty story of village life set about a decade ago. The widow, a boisterous matriarch, enforced her rule by virtue of a biting tongue and forceful personality. The return of air force Captain Wu, a scarred veteran of the Japanese War whose ability to eat and sleep was prodigious, made many laughable complications which the widow skilfully turned to personal advantage.

"A Nun of Taishan" takes the reader back to the turn of the century and an ancient Chinese temple. It is a subtle, philosophical tale, a gem in a setting which only a Lin Yutang could create, and unfolds a young nun's struggle to retain her ideals against a background of official lust and deception.

"Miss Tu" is Lin's adaptation of an old legend recorded about 1595 and is a poignant story of passionate love unworthily placed. Betrayal leads to an inevitable and tragic close. Its delicacy of treatment and understanding of the heart will assure "Miss Tu" a permanent place in contemporary literature. Indeed, to all lovers of Lin Yutang "Widow, Nun and Courtesan" is a must; to those yet to read him, here is an admirable introduction.

—F.D.McD.

SHIPS AND SAILORS

NINE VANGUARDS — by Lieutenant-Commander P. K. Kemp, RN—*Ryerson—$4.50.*

"I NAME YOU *Vanguard,* and may God go with you always," said Princess Elizabeth on that bleak November day in 1944 as she shattered a bottle of Commonwealth wine against the bows of Britain's mightiest fighting ship. *Vanguard, Vanguard,* repeated the echoes, back through the dim mists of time to the first *Vanguard,* launched in 1586, which fought against the Spanish Armada.

This is a book of the exploits of the nine ships which have borne that name in the Royal Navy. A very fine piece of work it is too and in these pages are many fascinating glimpses of the sea history of Britain in the making and the figures of the times, even of Mr. Pepys on the road to Portsmouth.

To Canadians, the "Glorious Enterprise" of Pitt, the section of the conquest of Canada is of particular interest for its wealth of information on the capture of Louisburg and Quebec. The truly remarkable part taken by Vice Admiral Charles Saunders, the British naval commander whose name is worthy of being better known to every Canadian is well-described. Writing of him in his book "The Seven Years' War," Sir Julian Corbett had this to say: "His hand throughout was the surer of the two; and, dazzling as

—Drawings by T. M. Shortt

CANADA GOOSE

ARTIST SHORTT AND AUTHOR SNYDER

was the final stroke by which Wolfe snatched victory from failure, the steadier flame of Saunders' exploit is worthy to burn beside it without loss of radiance for all time."

While the fourth *Vanguard* lay at Fort Royal in Martinique late in 1763 a Creole woman gave birth to a child named Josephine. This was "La belle Creole" who later, as the widow of a French scholar became the mistress first of Director Barras in the turbulent days of the French Revolution and later of a black-haired Captain of artillery who made amends by marrying her and giving her his name, Bonaparte.

An English child, Amy Lyon was born in that same year of 1763. On reaching womanhood she changed her name to Emma Hart and was, for some years a courtesan. Her paramour, Charles Grenville, sold her to the British Ambassador at Naples for £7,000. He too made amends by marrying her and giving her his name of Hamilton. The friend and confidant of Queens and Princesses she often walked the quarterdeck of a fifth *Vanguard* and was the inspiration of a Captain whom the world came to know as Horatio, Lord Nelson.

—W. S.

SAINTS AND SINNERS

THE WITNESS OF CANON WELCOME — by Ernest Raymond — *British Book Service — $3.00.*

LIKE most of Mr. Raymond's many and highly professional novels, this one sounds as if it ought to have a moral and yet one cannot tell what it is. Perhaps it is that one cannot live fully without running some risks.

The ambitious rector of a North London parish falls under the influence of a rather saintly curate with a passion for redeeming the criminal population. The rector is thus induced to take a burglar under his wing, and in due course finds himself concealing from the police the burglar's daughter, who has rather unintentionally but quite effectively killed the young ruffian who was "responsible for her condition". He gets away with it and becomes a bishop; had he not got away with it he might have got three years and the girl might have been hanged.

The scenes among the clergy are admirably done, but I am not so sure of Mr. Raymond's touch among the burglars. Three hours of very entertaining reading.

—B. K. S.

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

CHRISTOPHER FRY'S LATEST PLAY is concerned with four soldiers imprisoned in a church in enemy territory. Called *A Sleep of Prisoners,* it deals with the events of one night in the minds of the four battle-weary men. One soldier remarks:

'Sometimes I think if it wasn't for the words, Corporal,
I should be very given to talking. There's things
To be said which would surprise us if we ever said them.'

The things to be said are indeed surprising, and Christopher Fry says most of them while presenting the tortured dream of each man in the church. His dream reveals to each soldier his true emotions towards his friends, the war, and his own contribution. 'I wish I knew where I was,' says one character, and another replies:

'I can only give you a rough idea myself.
In a sort of a universe and a bit of a fix
It's what they call flesh we're in.
And a fine old dance it is.'

Mr. Fry's thoughts on where man is should interest all those who are alert to good poetry. Other plays by Christopher Fry are:

Venus Observed	$1.75
The Lady's Not For Burning	$1.75
A Phoenix Too Frequent	$1.35
Thor, with Angels	$1.35
The Firstborn	$1.35

A Sleep of Prisoners ($1.50) is available, along with the others, at any bookseller's.

BUSINESS FRONT

Can We Have More Trade With France?

Most Progress Will Probably Be Made in Less Essential Trade Goods Since Neither Canadians Nor French Will Push Short-Supply Items

by Michael Barkway

Paris.

PROPOSALS for a Franco-Canadian Trade Board on the same lines as the very successful Dollar-Sterling Trade Board are now before the French Manufacturers' Association. They were brought back from Ottawa in June by the French officials who attended the Franco-Canadian Trade Committee, and referred to the manufacturers' association.

It seems probable that the French manufacturers will eventually approve the idea and try to realize it. If they do, the next question would be to establish a Canadian Board something like the one which, under the leadership of J. S. Duncan, President of the Massey-Harris Co., gave such a successful boost to the British export drive. It is already being said that Duncan's own close connections with France, and with his company's French plant, would again make him the ideal man to head such an organization. The British industrialists who conducted the UK Dollar Exports Board have promised to give the French help and advice.

Attractive Idea

The idea is attractive in view of the proved success of the UK-Canadian Boards. From the Canadian point of view, expanded markets in France, or anywhere in Europe, would be most welcome; and the capacity of these countries—as of Britain—to buy from us depends on their ability to sell to us. But it is no good pretending that the situation in France parallels that which existed in Britain when the British dollar export drive was launched. Neither at the Government level, nor — certainly — at the manufacturers' level is there anything like the same concentration on dollar exports.

From the Government's point of view—as one authority told me—France has no particular desire for Canadian dollars. She wants certain scarce materials which Canada produces. Unless she can get them, Canadian dollars are no use to her. She wants paper and wood products, base metals, and suchlike. She does not, like Britain, have to import food.

France, moreover, needs sterling almost as badly as she needs dollars; and most of her foreign trade is already tied up in bilateral deals. For example, agreements covering many millions of dollars a year were recently signed with both Argentina and Brazil. They stipulate the actual quantities of goods to be supplied by each side. And the French make no bones about admitting that they use their precious commodities such as steel, which everyone wants, as bargaining levers to sell other exports which they want to sell. "We'll sell you so much steel, if you'll also take so much champagne."

Canada, of course, will not make an agreement of this kind. Ottawa has, in fact, helped the French to buy, for example, copper which they badly needed; and the French Government has agreed to grant export permits for any steel which Canadian firms can arrange to buy in France. But it is up to private firms on both sides to develop trade with any help that a general Government blessing can give.

French manufacturers, it must be admitted, show in general little determination or enthusiasm about cracking the Canadian market. Their profit levels are high; they are not looking for markets. In many cases their prices are out of line — as, for instance, on most textiles. The drive towards a concerted export effort, such as the British made, has still to be developed.

In one of the most important lines, however, it looks as though Canada cannot expect much of a push from the selling end. This is in steel. Only limited amounts of French steel become available for export outside contractual arrangements. The demand for it is very great—and very often the price is very high. Canadian purchasers certainly want this steel; but most of their efforts to buy it are lamentably inadequate beside the on-the-spot efforts of United States brokers. U.S. brokers with headquarters in Paris are in constant touch with French mills. When steel becomes available they can get a clearance from their New York principals in a matter of hours and sign a firm order. Moreover they are not often too fussy about price.

At Disadvantage

Canadian firms, trying to make their purchases by correspondence or by a very occasional visit to France, are obviously behind the ticker.

The French have been urged to open an export office in Montreal. If they are ever persuaded to do this, it would be a sign of remarkable determination to promote trade with Canada, because steel of all things requires no pushing on today's markets.

From the Canadian point of view every encouragement for Franco-Canadian trade is to be welcomed. The very minor volume of present exchanges leaves many possibilities undeveloped. But the things which these two countries most urgently want from each other are nearly all things in very short supply. It would be unrealistic to expect Canadians to be pushing sales of newsprint or base metals in France, or to expect the French to be pushing sales of steel in Canada. It is probably in the less "essential" trades that greater progress ought to be made. And this will depend on the amount of effort private firms are ready to put into a Franco-Canadian trade drive. It remains to be seen how great this may be.

FACTS AND FIGURES

▶Purchases by France and the "Franc Area" from Canada:

1947:	$ 91 million
1948:	$100 million
1949:	$ 40 million
1950:	$ 24 million

▶Purchases by Canada from France and the "Franc Area":

1947:	$ 9 million
1948:	$13 million
1949:	$14 million
1950:	$16 million

Above are round figures in millions. Climbing purchases from 1946 to 1948 reflect a Canadian loan to France during that period. Abrupt drop from $100 million in 1948 to $40 million in 1949 in purchases from Canada indicates that the loan was used up. The "Franc Area" corresponds to Britain and its sterling area, and includes French colonies such as French Guiana and Mozambique.

—Canada Wide

IDEAL MAN *to head a Franco-Canadian trade board may be J. S. Duncan.*

—Vancouver Province

FOREST PRODUCTS *are among the things France would like to get from Canada. Here pulp is being rolled like paper at the Columbia Cellulose Plant.*

CANADIAN BUSINESS

Signposts in the Labor Field

SIGNPOSTS, set out by the Department of Labor's *The Labor Gazette*, mark the course the Canadian economy has followed so far this year and indicate its direction for the immediate future. By June, anticipatory action—individual and company "stockpiling"—had slowed down, but, at the same rate, a different demand was building up. This was reflected in an increasing demand for labor in the basic industries and the secondary manufacturing groups associated with them.

- Although the demand for agricultural workers is about the same as last year, they have been harder to get this year. With quite a choice of alternative employment opportunities open, farm workers are inclined to shop around. As a result, last year's average monthly wage ($85 with board) climbed $10 this year.
- In logging, workers were in short supply too, this Spring, but this was mainly attributable to an increase in demand for them. Expansion was limited by the pull of alternative jobs, but nevertheless the number of men at work in the woods was estimated at 70 per cent above last year's level.
- The mines are suffering from a scarcity of men experienced in underground work, but falling employment in gold and coal mining has made possible an increase in employment in oil and base metal projects. In the aggregate, employment was 12 per cent higher in mining this spring than it was at the same time last year.
- In manufacturing, lay-offs and short time work have become common in the automobile, electrical appliance and textile industries. Falling sales, material shortages and credit curbs are largely responsible. But in the auto industry, expansion during the year made this summer's lay-offs appear more sensational than they actually were. Between April 1, 1950 and April 1, 1951, there was an increase of 12,000 in the number of workers employed in the industry, including both assembly and parts plants.
- The changing pattern is particularly apparent in the construction industry. A drop in residential and some types of commercial building has been more than offset by programs in the engineering, resources development and defence construction fields. Contracts awarded during the first six months of the year were double the value of those awarded for the same period last year, but higher costs are responsible for a large part of this.

THE LABOR PICTURE generally is one of tightening supply. This has developed in spite of much greater additions to the labor force through immigration and a relatively small increase in the demand for workers by industries engaged directly in defence work.

By April, employment in these industries (aircraft, shipbuilding and chemical) had increased from 68,000 to 80,000 during the previous 12 months. This is the field to watch as defence spending gets into high gear. With demand pushing hard on supply in the labor market already, the weight of increasing direct defence industry demands for labor is likely to make further shaking down necessary.

FOLLOW-UP

CANADIAN newsprint producers who were caught in a storm of protest from U.S. consumers when they boosted newsprint prices $10 a ton recently might well wonder what all the shouting had been about. Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle protested vigorously when the Canadian prices went up, but a recent rise of exactly the same magnitude in U.S. newsprint prices caused scarcely a flurry.

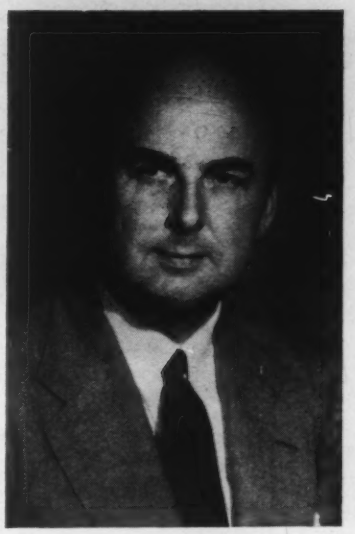
The Crown Zellerbach Corporation of San Francisco led off in the price increases, which came under a general manufacturers' price regulation that permits increases pegged to certain rises in material and labor costs. The company gave a month's notice of the rise to the OPS, more than the 15 days required.

Meanwhile, the newsprint price problem was still considered important enough by the House of Representatives' sub-committee on newsprint to announce a possible visit to Canada to study problems related to newsprint production. Prospects of an even tighter supply might make the visit necessary, said Representative Lindley Beckworth, the committee's chairman.

R. M. Fowler, President of the Newsprint Association of Canada, on hearing of the projected visit, said the committee would be very welcome. Such a visit, and the resultant cooperation it might bring between the two countries on this special problem is something he has been advocating for a long time.

WEATHER BEACON

CANADA'S first weather-forecasting beacon went into operation last week atop the Canada Life Assurance Co.'s big building on University Ave., Toronto. A green light will tell the public that the weather is to be clear the next day; a steady amber light will mean it will be cloudy, an on-and-off amber light will forecast rain, and an on-and-off white light snow. Smaller bulbs below the main beacon will light upward to indicate rising temperature, downward for declining temperature, and hold steady for no change. The beacon will operate from sunset to 2 a.m. seven days a week. The meteorological service supplies the forecasts, including revisions when such are made. Several such public weather beacons are now in operation in the U.S., and have become conspicuous landmarks.



—CP

NEW PRESIDENT *of Telecommunications Corp. is Douglas F. Bowie.*

—Alcan

BASE METALS *are in short supply in France* (*see* Business Front). *Canada, in turn, would like to get French steel. Here aluminum ingots are loaded in Quebec.*

U.K. BUSINESS

What to Do About Sterling?

THE COMMONWEALTH Finance Ministers are due to meet again in September. It is certain that some of them will express dissatisfaction with the working of the sterling area. It is to be hoped that they will depart satisfied; but it is not immediately clear what the UK Government can do to meet their objections.

The sterling area has been greatly strained by recurring dollar crises since the war, but it is not faced with a dollar crisis now, even though the dollar account is by no means as strong as it was earlier in the year. It is a sterling problem which confronts the UK at present.

It is believed that the balances held in London on external account, mostly on account of the other sterling countries, have been increasing this year at a rate of more than £500 million a year. If the estimate is correct, and if the increase continues at this rate, the sterling balances will reach and exceed by the end of this year the awe-inspiring total of £4,000 million. What if the holders of these claims, noting the deterioration of Britain's export capacity as a result of rearmament, lose confidence in their sterling and decide to use so much of it as is "free?" And the proportion of "free" to "blocked" sterling has been increasing steadily.

Claims on British exports running into thousands of millions of pounds would, of course, be overwhelming; for the scheduled total of the UK's exports this year (and it may not be attained) is no more than £2,750 million. The risk is not, however, nearly so serious. Large sterling balances have in any case to be held in London as basic currency reserves; other sterling funds are earmarked for long-term development projects and are not available for current use.

The fact remains that the claims on British exports are increasing while British exports themselves are tending to diminish. The sterling system can remain intact only by the forbearance of its members. Yet every country in the sterling area is suffering, in greater or less degree, from inflation, and while they sell more than they buy, these countries are aggravating their inflation.

A Temptation

Something must obviously be done about these sterling balances. If the sterling countries cannot get the needed British goods and cannot get enough dollars either they will be tempted to leave the sterling area, using all the dollars they earn instead of handing them over to Britain. The number of countries succumbing to the temptation could in those circumstances be enough to reduce to unimportance what is at present the largest area of free multilateral trading in the world.

The relaxation of dollar-spending that has already been allowed should not be underrated. But sterling balances are still growing. It is impossible to solve the problem only by releasing dollars, for the UK's overall payments are in deficit, and on that policy the dollars would simply trickle away to exhaustion. Finally, it seems, the problem can be solved only by increasing exports — or by turning the terms of trade in the UK's favor by revaluing sterling.

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50's in FLAT TINS

BUSINESS ANGLE

A "GOOD" COMPANY

Poll Test of What Public Wants Overlooked an Important Point

by P. M. Richards

WHAT MAKES a company or business "good" in the eyes of the general public? The Gallup Poll recently sought the answer to this question by asking a cross-section of voting-age Canadians to say which of eleven listed factors was the most important—the provision of year-round employment, the payment of high wages, freedom from labor troubles, production of the best products of their kind, provision of a pension plan and hospitalization, constant improvement of the product, a reputation for being a good place to work, etc.

The winning factor was "Provides all-year-round employment" — continuity of employment, or job security. This got 20 per cent of the total vote, 29 per cent of the labor union vote. Next was payment of high wages, with 15 per cent of the total vote, 19 per cent of the labor union vote.

Announcing the result, the Gallup Poll remarked that "The findings of this study are in line with the interesting fact shown by opinion studies among industrial workers, that high wages are not the open sesame to satisfied workers, and that security is a more effective touchstone."

But the Gallup Poll should have included in the list a point in some such terms as these: "Provides the public with a superior product at a relatively low price." For if a company can do this, it is bound to be a winner. The demand for its product will be such as to provide large and steady employment at good wages.

A fundamental point overlooked in framing the eleven listed factors is that the real employers of labor are the ultimate consumers of its products. If labor demands an uneconomically high price for its services, or if a company puts an uneconomically high price on the product, the long-term result will be lessened consumption.

The consumer is the real boss, even though he has no direct voice in management-labor disputes. And a "good" company can only be one which serves the public well.

BELT-TIGHTENING

A GROUP of automotive writers from the United Kingdom on a brief tour of Canada found Canadian salesrooms and back lots jammed with unsold British cars, though cars are almost unobtainable in Britain itself, where 75 per cent of the output is held for export. Also car prices are higher in Britain than here; with the 66 2/3 per cent purchase tax, a new Austin A-40 costs $1,962 in England, about $200 more than in Canada. Such prices keep cars out of reach of the British workingman, the UK journalists said. But they added that "Britons do not resent the restrictions the way you might think, because they realize the motor industry is a vital part of the economic set-up."

This statement reflects a deep-seated difference in the respective attitudes of Britons and North Americans towards their governments' current economic policies. Apart from a characteristic tendency to be less ready to complain about trifles than we are, Britons in general appreciate a basic fact that most of us have not yet accepted, that the kind of preparedness effort in which they and we are engaged is bound to involve some lowering of the national standard of living.

The reason, of course, is that it is impossible to divert any considerable part of the national productive effort to non-socially-useful production and at the same time enjoy as high a standard of living as would have existed otherwise—unless, that is, total production is increased by the amount required for the preparedness effort. And that is not possible when the economy was just about fully employed before the new effort began, making diversions of materials and factories inevitable.

In the interests of national security we shall almost certainly have to do more belt-tightening than we have yet, and we ought to adjust our thinking to that fact.

WITHHOLD PROJECTS?

WOULDN'T IT be much more sensible to hold back public construction projects until the economy needed the employment and new purchasing power they would create, rather than start them when everything's already booming and costs and prices making new highs every day?

Of course it would—from the angle of economic stability. Obviously it would make for stability to reduce public spending when we already had too much of it, and to increase it when the economy seemed to be going into a tailspin. Governments go along with the general idea, but have difficulty in putting it into practice.

For one thing, who can say, until later on, just when the economy begins to head downwards? It might turn out that the withholding of projects had brought on a slump that would otherwise have been averted. And the biggest difficulty is that a boom tends to create a real need for the planned new capacity.

A first-class example is the St. Lawrence seaway and power development. Here is an undertaking so big that it could do much to prevent a slump turning into a depression. But we cannot afford to wait; we need the power as quickly as it can be produced. In fact Ontario's need for more power is such that a second tunnel for hydro power development about a mile above

the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, originally planned for 1954, may be started within the next three months. The first tunnel, now under construction, will produce 700,000 horsepower, and the second tunnel, which will parallel the first one, will produce an additional 400,000.

Ontario Hydro Chairman Robert Saunders says the additional power from the second tunnel will be needed long before the St. Lawrence power development can come into production. He added: "We have to have the St. Lawrence development and it should not be thought that a second tunnel project is in any way a substitute for this vital power source."

Another reason for not reserving new projects for a business depression is that a depression may not eventuate for years. We've had a more or less continuous boom for the last ten or eleven years. Should the building of new highways, greatly needed now, be held up indefinitely with the aim of using them as an economic balancer? It isn't a reasonable suggestion. Yet the only alternative seems to be to continue what we do now: by our spending methods to intensify both booms and depressions.

BIG-VALUE DOLLARS

IN THE United States, banks have experienced a demand for silver dollars coined in 1933. The reason: mention in a widely-circulated Government pamphlet of the fact that the 1933 dollar had twice as much purchasing power as those now issued.

TRADE REVOLUTION

IN THE LAST few years the direction of Canadian exports has been altered in a manner that can only be described as revolutionary, says the Bank of Nova Scotia in a more than ordinarily interesting issue of its monthly review. Since 1947, the long-established pattern under which nearly two-thirds of Canada's exports went overseas and the remaining third to the United States has been reversed. Today almost two-thirds are going to the U.S., and Great Britain, which not many years ago ranked equally with the U.S. as Canada's largest customer, is now taking a scant 15 per cent.

To a large extent, the influences behind this drastic change in the direction of Canada's exports are of a lasting character, says the bank. Undoubtedly, the most important reason for the extraordinary expansion in Canada's sales to the U.S. is the growth of the latter's economy and the gradual depletion of some of its natural resources. With an economy producing some 75 per cent more than before the war, the United States has found it necessary to look increasingly outside its own borders for supplies of a number of basic commodities, including wood products, base metals, and more recently even iron ore. The result has been a greater dependence on nearby Canadian resources and a growing interest in their development.

What is more, the increase in Canada's dependence on the U.S. market is the result of a strong push in its direction as well as of a powerful pull.

INSTEAD OF BUSTING, BIGGER MARKETS IN U.S.

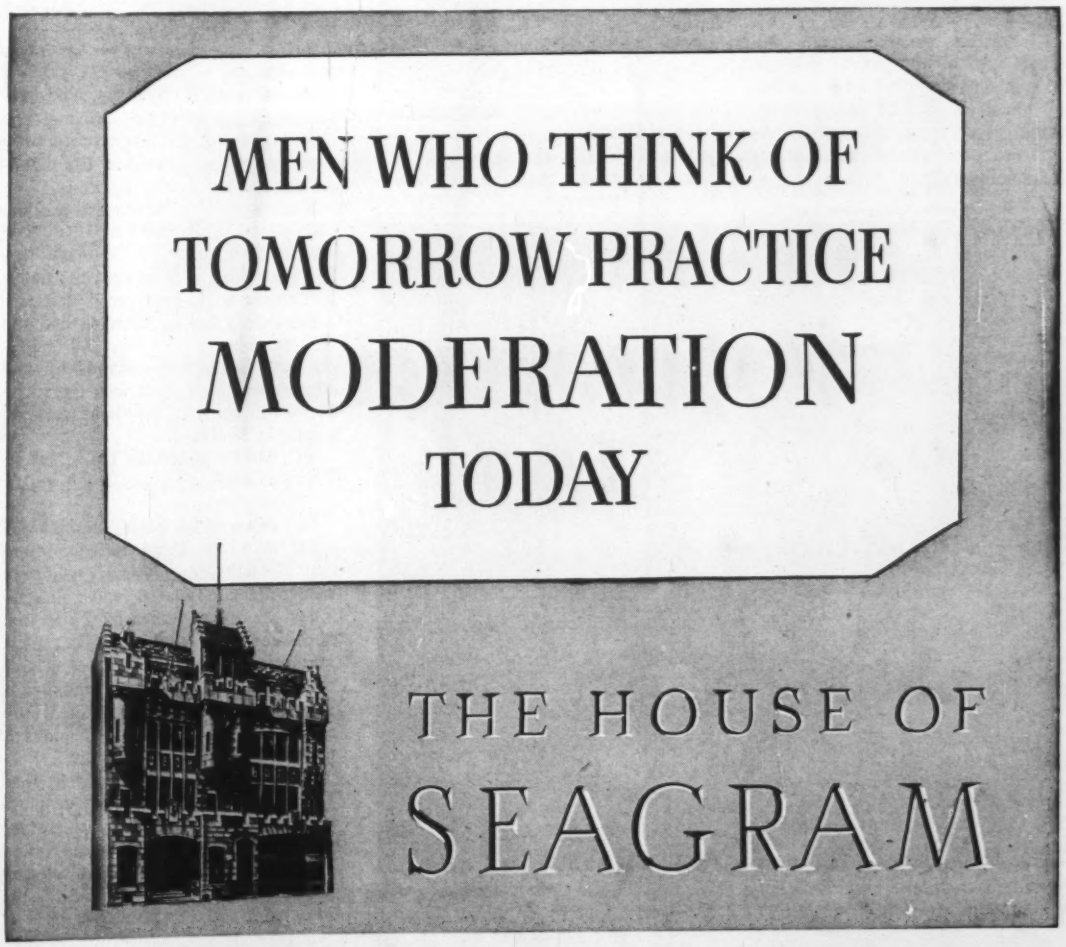
Canada's exports to Britain have been narrowed down to a limited list of more or less essential items. In 1950 three items—wheat, flour and aluminum—accounted for well over half of them whereas in 1937-39 these items represented less than one-quarter. The total quantity of exports to the rest of the Commonwealth and Empire in 1950 was no more than half what it was in 1947 and a little lower than before the war. Sales to most countries in Western Europe, too, have been sharply restricted, although there have been increases in the two hard currency countries, Belgium and Switzerland. From a Canadian point of view, the most disturbing development has been the restriction, and in some cases the total loss, of established markets for a wide variety of manufactured products ranging from automobiles to brushes.

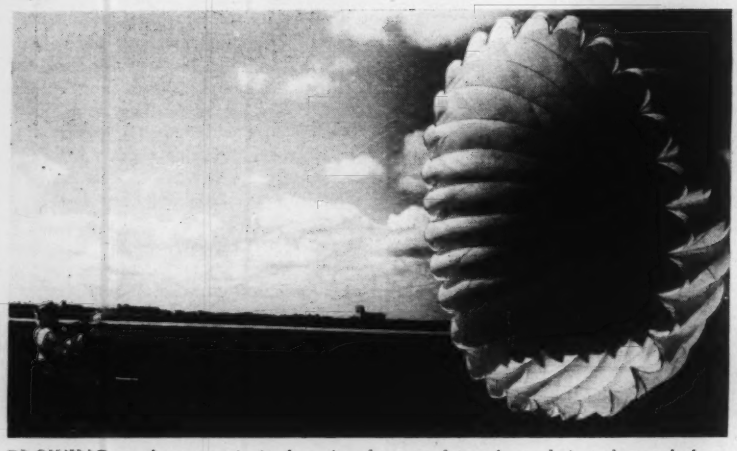
BETTER BALANCE

THOUGH the major readjustment in Canada's trading position has been on the export side, there have been some changes in the sources of imports that have made for a better balance in trade relationships, the Bank of Nova Scotia review says. In the period from 1947 to 1950 the physical quantity of imports from Britain rose by some 75 per cent to a level about one-third greater than pre-war. Western Europe has made much less progress in expanding its sales to Canada, but certain other countries such as Venezuela, Arabia and the Netherlands Antilles (oil), Mexico (cotton and other fibres), and Brazil (coffee) have much increased their shipments to Canada.

However, despite those increases, Canadian imports from the United States have remained very high. In these times, Canada's normal propensity to import from the U.S. has been increased by requirements for the huge program of capital expansion going forward in this country. The effect of the recent sharp rise in imports has been to produce a marked increase in Canada's deficit on current account with the United States. In the first half of 1951, at around $350 millions, the merchandise deficit was four times as great as in the corresponding period of last year. And when other current transactions are taken into account, the current deficit for the half-year was of the order of $450 or $500 million, more than for the full year 1950.

A deficit of this size is not a development which can be disregarded, the bank says. Nor can the loss of overseas markets be accepted with equanimity. The fact is that this country has the capacity and physical facilities to make a good many products which are not readily salable in the United States and which require overseas markets. For this reason, as well as for the obvious and urgent need of better economic relations among the countries of the western world, Canada has the strongest interest in continuing to promote efforts to free trade especially between the sterling area and North America.





BLOWING *a chute to air it, learning how to keep from being dragged, how to collapse it, are skills acquired by Nursing Sister P/O M. L. Macdonald.*

JUMPING FOR *YOUR* HEALTH

(See Cover)

ERRANDS of mercy know no limitations in Canada, as the RCAF prepares medical personnel for rescue work via parachute. In Edmonton, two doctors, five nurses and nine assistants are undergoing intensive training in jumping, in subsisting in mountainous or wooded terrain, in addition to their already-acquired hospital ward-master knowledge.

This course, the third Para-Rescue Training Course since World War II, is the first to include women and it is also the first for medical assistants. One other doctor, Wing Commander J. R. Jackson of Vernon, BC, graduated from last year's course.

In selecting students from the medical branch, the RCAF has in mind a medical jumping team capable in all phases of ground rescue work. Existing rescue teams are now volunteers from other trades with special first-aid knowledge.

MECHANICS *of a parachute are studied by Course personnel who will carry on para-rescue work.*

—All photos, National Defence

LANDING *technique preoccupies the class. S/L D. O. Coons, Hamilton, has just completed a landing roll as F/Lt. J. R. Wynne, Vancouver, takes his turn.*

Mines Branch Gets New Coach

Product of England's Soccer Fields To Direct Research for Canada

by Robert Mahaffy

THE OLD adage that you can't mix business and pleasure has worked out in reverse for Dr. John Convey who takes over as director of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys this fall.

The habit of team play acquired on the soccer fields of England has carried him in three years to the top post at the department laboratories on Booth Street in Ottawa. Now chief of the Physical Metallurgy Division, he will soon head the whole six divisions of the Mines Branch.

Coming to Canada with his family from the grimy little mining village of Craghead, County Durham, in 1929, John Convey sailed through the University of Alberta, took his doctorate at University of Toronto, and in 1940 was lent to the British Admiralty as a research physicist.

He got back into soccer, playing for the Navy. Before coming to Canada, Convey at 18 was well on his way to a professional soccer career, playing for Darlington Football Club. He did not quit soccer altogether until 1946.

Tall and athletic, his grey hair brushed straight back from a high forehead, Convey lived through exciting adventures in World War II, when he worked with a bomb-disposal squad.

His closest call came when a new-fangled enemy mine he was going to X-ray blew up at the gates of Portsmouth dockyard, killing eight men, only a few minutes before it was due on his "operating table".

Also Convey worked on an infrared telescope to pick up the exhaust gases of German bombers, and was one of a team which designed the relay system for the magnetic-acoustic mine the Allies planted in the Channel for the Normandy landings.

His job with the Metal Physics Research labs in Sheffield in 1940 gave him his first contact with metallurgy. His first chore was to find the cause of failures on 15-inch naval guns.

He toured Britain, Canada and the U.S. extensively during the war studying steel-production methods for the Admiralty and in 1942 won the Sorby Prize for original research work in metals in Sheffield.

In 1946 he joined the University of Toronto staff as Associate Professor of Physics.

His move to the Mines Branch was made in 1948. There he has found that physics and physical metallurgy today, are not isolated fields. Finding a new alloy is governed by the atomic dimensions in the periodic chart. Metallurgy in the past required a huge background of experience but now a good grounding in fundamental science, chemistry, physics and maths is needed.

Convey has sparked research since 1948 into magnesium alloys, development of an alloy for high temperature use in jet engines (Kinsalloy), and a new type of cast iron. They were all problems in applied physics. So is the present work on radioactive ores at the Booth street labs in Ottawa.

—Capital Press

TEAM PLAY *habit carried John Convey to top Mines Branch post.*

Right now Dr. Convey is enthusiastic about the possibilities of titanium, on which the Mines Branch is at present conducting research. He sums up the work of the Mines Branch as follows: "It is concerned with minerals and ores and their utilization in Canada. We take ores in one door and finish up with the finished metallurgical product at the other end."

U.S. BUSINESS

DECISION TIME

THE TIME for decision on the future defence build-up has been set down as early October. That's the word the Administration has passed along to the Congressional leaders. In the meantime it's anybody's guess what will happen—a slowdown or further build-up. Defence officials want to take soundings on the international front before making up their minds.

Russia's new peace propaganda undoubtedly is one of the factors that will have to be assessed. Administration leaders realize that if they lend emphasis to the peace talk whatever is left of the sense of emergency in the defence program will evaporate.

SCRAP SHORTAGE

THE CONTROLLED Materials Plan probably will be extended to all users of steel, copper and aluminum in October. CMP already covers all industries except those making such civilian goods as autos, washing machines and television sets. These manufacturers now have to shop in the open market for their steel needs. Some plant expansion will have to be delayed because fourth-quarter supplies of structural steel will be limited. But the steel-scrap shortage is the headache.

Here's why a further quarter of a billion dollars is being invested by Aluminum Company of Canada in

"OPERATION ALUMINUM"

Aluminum is being put to so many uses these days that Canada's aluminum industry, begun at Shawinigan Falls in 1900, and already grown to giant size, is embarked on another expansion program.

More dams, powerhouses, smelting facilities in Quebec . . . a whole new operation in British Columbia . . . these great forward strides will further step up Canada's aluminum capacity to a total of more than half a million tons a year.

Today the names "Peribonka" and "Kitimat" head blueprints of work in the planning stage, of work in progress. Tomorrow they will take their place beside Shawinigan, Shipshaw and Arvida as new milestones in Canada's growth as one of the world's major suppliers of aluminum.

On the Peribonka River in Quebec, Alcan is harnessing two cataracts—Chute-du-Diable and Chute-à-la-Savanne. These will provide new power for a big addition to aluminum output and additional power resources for the Saguenay District.

Meanwhile, up coast from Vancouver at the tiny Indian village of Kitimat, Alcan is getting ready to construct a huge smelter and a complete modern town. At Kemano, 50 miles away, Alcan plans to build a powerhouse inside a mountain; and a ten-mile tunnel through this mountain to carry water from a chain of lakes down a 2,600 foot drop.

From these new works will come additional low-cost aluminum for Canada's own use and for customers abroad. "Operation Aluminum" is a big thing for Canadians and for the free democratic world. It means a further line of defence against aggression. And it means a busier, more prosperous country in which to live and work.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Project as planned calls for expenditure in the first stage of $200 million; the final stage when completed will increase this to $550 million. First stage to be completed 1954.

KITIMAT SMELTER

Capacity one billion pounds of aluminum a year.

Lake, above Nechako River Dam, 500 square miles in area.

Kemano powerhouse, to be built ¼ mile inside mountain. Eventual capacity 2,000,000 h.p.

IN QUEBEC

CHUTE-DU-DIABLE
250,000 h.p. installation. Begun autumn, 1950. Will be in operation May 1952.

CHUTE-À-LA-SAVANNE
250,000 h.p. installation. Begun summer, 1951. To be completed in 1953.

ISLE MALIGNE
Smelter. Output doubled. Construction underway.

BEAUHARNOIS
Smelter. Re-opened April, 1951.

50 YEARS AGO
the company's first smelter opened at Shawinigan Falls, and produced 130 tons of aluminum that year. The metal was just starting to make a market for itself.

TODAY
Alcan has 4 smelters — at Arvida, Isle Maligne, Beauharnois and Shawinigan Falls — with a capacity of nearly 500,000 tons. And this light, strong, non-rusting metal has found an almost limitless range of useful jobs to do.

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Producers and Processors of Aluminum for Canadian Industry and World Markets.

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CANADIAN BREWERIES
LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the board of directors has declared a final dividend for the current fiscal year of 75c (seventy-five cents) per share on the capital stock of this Company payable on or after October 1, 1951 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of August, 1951, which dividend together with three interim quarterly dividends of 25c per share brings the total dividends paid per share for the current fiscal year of the Company to $1.50 per share.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1951.

By order of the Board.

W. E. DREWRY,
Secretary.

Certificate of Registry

Notice is hereby given that Certificate of Registry No. 1303 has been granted to the Pearl Assurance Company Limited by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Forgery Insurance in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

W. C. BUTLER,
Chief Agent.

RADIO QUIZ

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25

ANSWERS to the questions appearing on page 25.

1. (a) James Bay
   (b) Georgia Strait
   (c) The Slave River

2. (a) Leon Blum
   (b) General Kurt von Schleicher
   (c) Luigi Facta

3. Idiot's Delight, 1936
   Abe Lincoln in Illinois, 1939
   There Shall Be No Night, 1943

4. Beyond the Horizon, 1920
   Anna Christie, 1922
   Strange Interlude, 1928

5. (a) A narrative poem by H. W. Longfellow
   (b) The original title for Ambrose Bierce's "In the Midst of Life"
   (c) A name applied to four series of Scott's novels

6. (a) Lady Macbeth has just been told that Duncan is coming to spend the night under her roof.
   (b) Cassius, with the rest of the conspirators, is trying to win Marc Antony to their cause.
   (c) Juliet is talking to Romeo from her balcony.

7. (a) CHARLES Francois
   (b) GIOACHINO Antonio
   (c) ENGELBERT

8. (a) Portrait painter
   (b) School teacher, especially of the deaf
   (c) Portrait and landscape artist

9. (a) Helen of Troy in "A Dream of Fair Women"
   (b) Lady Clara Vere de Vere in the poem of that name
   (c) Guinevere in "Idylls of the King"

10. (a) Henry I
    (b) Edward I, also called "the English Justinian"
    (c) Harold I

11. (a) A painting by Rembrandt
    (b) A poem by Herrick
    (c) A tone by Moussorgsky

12. (a) Octavius:
    "So call the field to rest; and let's away
    To part the glories of this happy day."
    (b) Malcolm:
    "So thanks to all at once and to each one,
    Whom we invite to see us crown'd at Scone."
    (c) Fortinbras:
    "Take up the bodies: such a sight as this
    Becomes the field, but here shows much amiss.
    Go, bid the soldiers shoot."

13. (a) Comte de FRONTENAC
    (b) Sieur de LA SALLE
    (c) Sieur de MAISONNEUVE

14. (a) Foch
    (b) de Lesseps
    (c) Magellan

15. (a) "Ode to the West Wind", Shelley
    (b) "Atalanta in Calydon", Swinburne
    (c) "King Richard III", Shakespeare

—Capital Press

SPECIALISTS MEET: *Gathered around Hon. Robert Winters, Minister of Resources and Development, are specialists from Pakistan and Ceylon attending International Summer Seminar on "The Needs and Contributions of East and West," being held at St. Alexander's College, near Ottawa. They came to Canada under the Colombo Plan to discuss development of south and south-east Asia.*

LOOKING UP FROM DOWN UNDER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

While there have been thousands from Holland, Italy, Germany and other countries, Australians are particularly proud of the fact that just about half of all New Australians are British.

"The measure of our achievement will be understood," Immigration Minister H. E. Holt said, "when I say that Canada, our strongest competitor, in the first seven months of last year was able to get only 8,000 British immigrants, compared to the 43,000 who came to Australia in the same period." (There is no exchange problem in British people going to Australia.)

A former Immigration Minister, Arthur Caldwell, expressed the hope that "Australians now living should survive to see their country inhabited by 20 million people."

The New Australians are making their work force felt in all the country's postwar developments as well as in older industries. Their arrival and the simultaneous development of hydro and irrigation projects are the basis for future expansion.

The Snowy Mountain hydro scheme in New South Wales, now under construction, will generate almost 3 million kilowatts, handling some of the power needs of New South Wales and Victoria which will double in the next decade, and diverting 4 million tons of coal annually to other uses.

Dams in the Snowy scheme, on the Murray, the Murrambidgee, the Tooma and the Snowy River itself, will back up a surplus 2-million-acre-feet of water for the Murrambidgee Irrigation Area alone.

The story of irrigation in Australia, which goes back ten years before federation in 1901, hinges on two Canadians, George and Ben Chaffey. George, an irrigation engineer from Brockville, was the first of the brothers to go to Australia, after meeting an Australian from Victoria state who had been sent on a world tour to study irrigation. The man was Arthur Deakin, a future Prime Minister.

George Chaffey, and later his brother, saw the Murray Valley, envisioned its possibilities as a fruit growing area, and despite political opposition and engineering difficulties, built the first great irrigation scheme near Mildura, New South Wales. Their second project, at Renmark, South Australia, again proved a boon.

Sixty years after the Chaffeys first saw the arid valleys of New South Wales, farmers are harvesting their sixth post-World War II crop for the lucrative dried fruit industry and for the wines of South Australia. They are waiting for Snowy Mountain to bring electric power to remote settlements, and hoping for a few farmhands among the next immigrants.

As the sun goes down and the Southern Cross becomes visible in the sky, they trudge home from their fields and read the newspapers from Adelaide and Sydney and Melbourne. They read of racing and cricket, of waterfront strikes, of slowdowns in the coal mines and consequent blackouts in the cities. They ponder the meaning of April's election and wonder what the victory of Menzies' Liberal-Country Party over the Socialists will mean to them.

Since voting is compulsory in Australia, and since even the Upper House is an elective body, even the least politically-minded citizen feels he has some interest in his government.

But while world events swirl round them as never before, and the dreadful pressures of power politics beat against their leaders and their traditions, Australians are making the best of it on their 50th birthday.

There's a pageant in every township and a celebration in every village.

Australians are letting the world know they're glad their Commonwealth has been a full fledged member of the larger Commonwealth for an eventful half-century. Just so long as nobody overlooks the fact that primarily they're Aussies—and just let anybody try to make anything of it.

INSURANCE

FOR TOURISTS

BASED on 1950 figures, one out of four Canadian car owners will be touring in the United States this year. This will not include those who cross the border to stay only a few hours.

All is well unless an accident occurs but then the motorist may find himself in a serious predicament. Financial responsibility laws are in force in many states and there is compulsory insurance in Massachusetts. Under these laws his car can be seized and he may be held up until he can prove his ability to pay for the damage caused by his car and until he has fulfilled all the requirements of the law. The accident rate is higher in the U.S. than in Canada and judgments handed down in American courts are much bigger than those in our courts. Of course Canadian tourists are exposed to the same hazards as U.S. citizens and also must face higher damage claims. In addition Canadians are handicapped by being unfamiliar with road conditions and with traffic rules and regulations.

Helping Hand

When a Canadian tourist is involved in an accident he needs someone to look after all the legal technicalities which inevitably follow. He needs someone to arrange bail if he is held in custody, to procure a bond so that his car may be released and to supply proof of his financial responsibility. Insurance companies have built up an organization extending all over the continent and they are equipped to handle such claims. Some companies furnish their policyholders with a list of their representatives in Canada and the U.S.. When he is in trouble all a policyholder has to do is to get in touch with the representative nearest to him at the time or to send a wire to the head office of the company, and within a few hours a representative will be on hand to take care of all the technicalities involved and to help him out of his difficulties.

When you go on a motor trip, make certain that you take along your automobile insurance policy or some other evidence that you are insured. A list of the representatives of your insurance company will prove valuable in case of mishap.

Then, before you leave, check your insurance protection. Perhaps your policy limits are not high enough to cover an American claim. Public liability limits of $50,000-$100,000 and property damage of $5,000 should be a minimum. See if you have theft-loss-of-use cover. You would be seriously handicapped if your car should be stolen while you are away from home. The theft-loss-of-use endorsement provides that if your car is stolen the company will reimburse you for the expense incurred to rent a substitute automobile or taxicab until your car is returned to you or the claim is settled. A customs duty endorsement may also save a heavy loss. If you are in an accident and your car is so badly damaged that you cannot bring it back to Canada, you will have to pay duty to the U.S. Government on the value of the car. The customs duty endorsement guarantees that the company will pay the amount of duty charged if because of loss of or damage to your car you are unable to return it to Canada. It may be wise, too, to consider your responsibility to your passengers. Most provincial laws limit your legal liability for injuries to the passengers in your car. Some states may have no such restriction. A passenger hazard endorsement covers your legal liability.

—L. D. Millar

—CP

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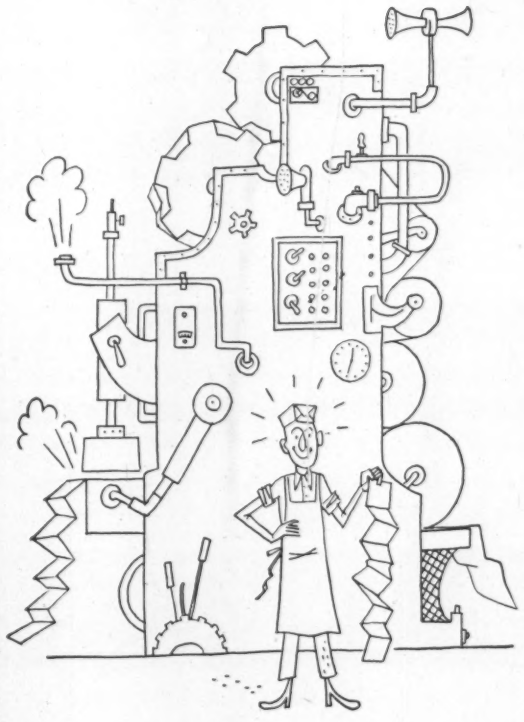

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WAS GRANDPA CORNY?

When I was young, grandpa was so embarrassing...

If anyone questioned his pet brands, he'd take it as a personal insult.

Once, when an old crony made some slurring remarks about grandpa's favorite brand of pipe tobacco, he refused to speak to the man for two years.

But he was most embarrassing about that car of his. He'd bought it back in 1919... and from that day on, he took full credit for everything about it.

Whenever he saw another car of the same make, he'd go up to the owner like the fellow was a long-lost brother. He'd button-hole perfect strangers, and practically kiss 'em!

To a small boy it was agony... could anyone be *cornier?*

As I grew older, I began to see that having brand names you could look for and *trust,* wasn't a bad idea at that.

Maybe it is "corny" to think of familiar brands as old friends...

But it's good to know exactly what you're getting. It's reassuring to realize that most manufacturers of brand name products spend money for research and quality control to make their brands live up to their name.

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If value, and better products, and better living are "corn," let's have more of it.

As you study the ads in these pages, remember... brand names are names of friends you can *count on!*

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